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GRAMMAR

OF THE

MODERN ARMENIAN LANGUAGE

AS SPOKEN

IN CONSTANTINOPLE AND ASIA MINOR.

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PREFACE.

The strongly marked individuality of the Armenian language justifies its claim to a very high antiquity. Its literature however commences with the introduction of Christianity. The Alphabet still in use is ascribed to St. Mesrob, who lived in the fifth century, and who was one of the translators of the Scriptures. He is said also to have conferred the boon of alphabetic writing upon several of the neighboring nations. The original alphabet consisted of thirty six letters, and phaving been added during the twelfth century, the former as a substitute for the diphthong we in words where it had acquired the sound of o, and the latter to replace p which had come to be pronounced universally like p.

It is difficult to trace the history of the modern language. Evidence of the existence of some of its distinctive forms is found as far back as the thirteenth century. Their introduction was no doubt gradual. Still the Ancient Armenian continued to be the only language of books, for ages after the spoken tongue had become subtantially what it is at the present day. It is only during the present century that the modern language has begun to be cultivated as a language of books, the genius of the age and the best interests of humanity requiring that authors should no longer, as formerly, veil their ideas in a dialect accessible only to the few, but should spread them far and wide in the free and idiomatic use of the languages vernacular to their countrymen.

Facilities for the acquisition of the Ancient Armenian exist both in English and in other European tongues, and an abundance of excellent Grammars and Lexicons await the scholar, who is prepared to avail himself of them, in the language itself. But, so far as I am aware, the present is the first attempt to exhibit the grammar of the Modern Armenian.* The Armenians

^{*}It was preceded by a pamphlet of twelve pages, entitled NOTES ON MODERN ARMENIAN, of which the present brief Grammar may be considered as an enlarged edition.

themselves have, as yet, published no grammar of their spoken language. This fact will no doubt be deemed a sufficient apology for any defects which may be discovered in the present work.

My principal object has been to exhibit the language of conversation. Hence the remarks on pronunciation, pp. 7, 54, on the reduplication of adjectives, p. 17, on particles appended to verbs, p. 46, &c. The style of books varies considerably, some approximating more and others less to the ancient language. It would be presumptuous to attempt to say what, after a few years of progress, will be the style of good writers.

It will be observed that the dialect here treated is the Western, viz. that spoken in Constantinople and Asia Minor. The Oriental dialect, spoken in Tartary, Persia and India, varies considerably from this, and in some respects approximates more nearly to the ancient language. A specimen of it will be given in the Ap-

pendix.

The student of Modern Armenian will very often meet in conversation, and sometimes even in books, with words and forms derived from the Turkish. Although the use of such words and forms is avoided by good writers, still a knowledge of them is essential to a familiar acquaintance with the spoken Armenian. Where it has been thought proper to notice them in the present work, they are distinguished by an asterisk prefixed.

In general, where two synonimous forms are given, the one more approved in modern usage is placed first.

E. RIGGS .

Smyrna, May 1. 1847.

PART I. ORTHOGRAPHY.

ALPHABET.

The Armenian alphabet consists of 38 letters, viz-

Capitals	Arm. text.	Italics.	Names.	Pronunciation.
Cupitais.	ш	***	aip	a as in far
Ä	μе	F E	pen	p
9.	44	4 4	kim	k
4	7 ·	٠ - س	tah	t
b b	l.	Ė	yetch	ye as in yet, y
Ö,	22	4 4	zah	\mathbf{z}
1:	4	F V	a	a as in fate
É	ב ב	<u> </u>	yet	u as in us
6	e e	lr lr	to	t
ds.	d d	j	zhay	s as in pleasure
Ъ.	p p	į į	inny	e as in me
i,	LL		lune	1
ĵυ .	lu lu	₽. ₽.	khay	kh guttural
,	8	7	dzah	$\mathrm{d}\mathbf{z}$
น์	44	1 1	ghen	g hard
Ŀ	5	4	ho	h
կ :- 2	ă	3	tsah	ts
$\tilde{\eta}_{s}$	<u> </u>	<u>~</u> ~	\mathbf{ghad}	gh guttural
א'	2	×.	jay	j
n,	ſ	1	men	m
8	JJ	ງ 3	he	h or y
i,	ъ	7.	noo	n
6.	22	22	shah	sh
fi	я	*	vo	vo or o

(1)	٤٤	2 5	chah	ch as in church
46	ıų	***	bay	b
P	22	0 0	chay	ch as in church
11.	n.	@@ms	rrah	r Scotch
ij	u	*	say	S
6 a	44	12	vev	v
5	8.83	of.	dune	d
4,	(' [e	h a	ray	r
8	g g	y =	tzo	tz
4 p	۷	-	hune	u or v
(§)	efe de	4 4	pure	p
P.	.p. p	*	kay	k
()	o	9	0	0
\$	$\bar{\phi}$	\$	fay	f

L is a contraction for Le; beside which the following combinations of letters occur.

s and v	Li	Jand lo Sto
J and b	elli	Jand 4 M
d and 4	dt	Jand L H
J and h	dfr	of and both

The small letters at the right hand of the second and third columns are written after those which terminate in a horizontal stroke at the bottom : as μ , ηh , ψe . &c.

PRONUNCIATION.

by when it begins a word and is followed by a consonant, is pronounced generally like ye in yet, as Lar yem I am; elsewhere followed by a consonant it is like e in fell, as Jarz menk we; followed by a vowel

lo and L are deep gutturals, and the pronunciation of them must be acquired through the ear.

() is h in the beginning of words, as () func u Hesoos Jesus; elsewhere it is y, as w_{jn} ayo y_{es} ; but at the end of words it is frequently silent, as u_{ij} gah there is

[] is vo at the beginning of words, as no vor that, except when followed by 1/2 as no v who; elsewhere it is o, as winder anonk they.— The combination no is oo, but becomes v* before a vowel; no in the middle of a word is ooy as in 1/1/2 loops light, John hoops hope; at the end of a word it is simply o.

he is eev before a vowel or at the end of a word; elsewhere it is u in unit, or u French. In any other combination, e is v.

The remaining letters are uniform in their pronunciation, and need no remark.

When two or more consonants come together without a vowel they are frequently pronounced as if written with p; e. g. If $p_p = p_p$. Baptist is pronounced Interpret. In the case of words commencing with one of the sibilants p, p, or p and another consonant, this euphonic p is generally pronounced as if written before the sibilant, as if $p_p = p$ from the beginning, $p_p = p$ and $p_p = p$ beginning, $p_p = p$ and $p_p = p$ beginning. This however is not always the fact, and, in general, the place of this euphonic p must be learned by practice.

^{*} Soft like the German w.

ACCENT.

Armenian words, whether primitive or derivative,

are usually accented on the last syllable.

Exc. 1. 1 at the end of words not derived from the Turkish cannot receive the accent. Words or forms terminating in this vowel, therefore, accent the penultimate; as fing to-morrow, single the man.

Exc. 2. Vocatives accent their first syllable; as

பி ம்நருவவுக்க Preacher ! விம்நாக Sir !

Exc. 3. A few individual words, not coming under either of the above exceptions, accent the penultimate as 5h'du now, who up thus.

PUNCTUATION.

The pauses used in Armenian are three, viz-

Comma (,)

Colon (.)

Period (:)

The exclamation point (') in like manner, is placed over the accented syllable of interjections, or of other words used as exclamations, or uttered with emotion,

as qui vo! Bracowyfor Jerusalem!

Sentences, which contain a mark of interrogation or

exclamation, have still their appropriate pauses at the close, in the same way as other sentences.

The hyphen () is never employed to unite words, as in the English compounds to-day, kettle-drum, &c Its only place is at the end of a line, where a word is incomplete.

The acute accent ('), though it is placed upon the tone-syllable of words, has for its object to mark rather emphasis than accent. Hence monosyllables receive it as well as polysyllables; e. g. dh' $b_{l'}$ $\partial \omega_{l'}$ do not go, $\partial \xi'$ ζ_{au} $\partial \xi' \zeta_{au}$, whether here or there.

The grave accent (') indicates a brief suspension of the voice. It is placed after words, never over them,

and is in effect a pause shorter than a comma-

This mark (-) indicates an abbreviation; as 175 for l'auna ub; or signifies that the letters over which it is placed are used as figures; e. g = 1, p 2. &c.

When the first part of a word is written and the last part omitted, the omission is indicated by a double accent; thus, $\Omega m/s^{\mu}$ for $\Omega m/s^{\mu} L_{\mu}$.

PART II.

ETYMOLOGY.

ARTICLE.

The word in Modern Armenian which most nearly corresponds to our Indefinite Article is dp, a corruption of the Ancient Armenian dp one. It uniformly follows the noun to which it belongs; as dimpq dp a man, put dp a thing. The Numeral Adjective dk q one is used in the same sense, preceding the noun. Sometimes both are employed; as dk q dimpq dp, dk q put dp, without any addition to the signification.

The place of a Definite Article is supplied by the Definite Form of nouns, corresponding to what is called the Emphatic State in Chaldee and Syriac.

NOUNS.

GENDER.

The Armenian language has no grammatical forms to mark the distinction of gender.

NUMBER.

The Plural Number is formed by adding to monosyllables μ_{P} ; as $\mu_{\mu\nu}$, word, $\mu_{\mu\nu}$, μ_{P}

Though the singular have but one written vowel, yet if it is pronounced with a euphonic p it is a dissyllable, and takes b + p to form the plural; as q + p - p head (pronounced). Plur. q + p - p but q + p - p.

CASE.

Nouns in the modern language have six cases, the Nominative, Genitive, Dative, Accusative, Ablative and Instrumental. The Accusative is however always the same with the Nominative, and the Dative with the Genitive. The Vocative is the same as the Nom. with (or without) and O. The other three cases of the Ancient Armenian are supplied by the Genitive with Postpositions.

 definite form also becomes to when the following word begins with a vowel and is closely united in pronunciation with the noun; as supply up the hairs also, for simply up.

Declension of Nouns.

from a word, is an example of the most usual mode of declining nouns which end with a consonant.

INDEFINITE FORM.

Singular.

Plural.

Nom. & Acc. (Sun (In) a (Sunbp words word

Gen. & Dat. Nunh (In) of Nunhpar of or to words or to a word

Abl. Nunt (dp) from a Nunbet from words word

Inst. [Swand (In) with a [Swalpad with words word

DEFINITE FORM

Nom & Acc. Swap the Swabpp the words
word
Gen. & Dat. Swapt of or Swabpat of or to the
to the word words
Abl. Swatt from &c.
Inst. Swantp with &c. Swabpat with &c.

Example of a noun ending with a vowel-

Sing.

Plur.

INDEFINITE FORM.

Nom. & Acc. $(\eta_{l'} \eta_{l'} (J_{l'}))$ a $(\eta_{l'} \eta_{l'} h_{l'})$ sons son

Gen. & Dat. ()papp (In) of ()paperbone of or to some or to a son

Abl. (pape (de) from a son (papeled from sons Inst. (papeled (de) with a (papeled with sons son

DEFINITE FORM.

Nom. & Acc. () paper the () paper the sons son

Gen. & Dat. Applied of or Applied of or to the to the son sons

Abl. () paper from the son () paper from the sons Inst. () paper with the son () paper page with the sons

IRREGULAR NOUNS.

Nearly all the irregularities which appear in the declension of Nouns in Modern Armenian are remnants of the Ancient Armenian declensions. The following are the principal.

Nouns ending in fit may be declined after the following paradigm.

Nom. & Ace. "ամբորդուներն a journey

Gen. & Dat. Ճամբորդությեան

Abl. Z'wdunpant [dhit

Inst ~ walingar [d poule

The plurals are regular, excepting that the ancient

Genitive, ending in but goccasionally appears.

These nouns may also be declined throughout after the regular form, especially when used as proper names or in a peculiar sense; e. g. we may translate the phrase of the journey Language of the throughout the phrase of the journey Language of a book entitled have, but if we are speaking of a book entitled have papeally the Gen. must be had papear of the Gen. must be had papear of the day of the resurrection, but h. () we pare of the through the day of the resurrection, but he follows, uppare of the both of the Sanctuary.

Nouns which in Ancient Armenian terminate innuff, in the modern language either retain the final number and form the Gen. in July, or drop that letter and are declined regularly; thus obnuff anointing, Gen. obdut, or obnuff, Gen. obnuff.

A few nouns, chiefly monosyllables, make the Gen. in ne instead of h; as dimpane, wrone, finder, afine, sadae, sadae, wrone, first, may take the regular form of the Gen. in h.

Infinitives, when declined as nouns, uniformly make their Gen. in ne; as $q \cdot np \delta t_L$, $q \cdot np \delta t_{L^{ne}}$. The other cases are regular.

- our father, has the Gen. & Dat. Sing. Sop , Abl. So.

pt or south, Inst. swipped or southed.

Like it are declined its derivatives, also diagnomother, and bequipp brother and their derivatives. The Plurals are regular.

Tunnews God, Gen. & Dat. Lunnes of, Abl. Lunnes of, Inst. Lumned and or Lumn. ond .

Sto Lord, Gen. and Dat. Stong (in the title of the New Testament Stunt) Abl. Stangel, Inst. Stangeling,

Stepad , (or infino , infinode, infinodad).

Dupy man, Gen. and Dat. Supper or Supper. Nom. & Acc. Plur. Swpghy, Gen. & Dat. Swpgng, Abl. Swpgng. Jt, Inst. մարդոցմով ; or մարդիկներ , Ներու , Ներէ , _ Նևրով .

Ilent son, besides being declined regularly, has the Gen. & Dat. Sing. (when applied to the Son of God) () The ancient Plural is also occasionally used, especially in the phrase Children of Israel, thus, make, որդեոց , որդեոցմե , որդեոցմով .

So bybybyh has sometimes bybybych, and South South

(especially when used for the Holy Spirit).

()p day, Gen. opnewb, Abl. opnepbl.

կին or կեկկ woman, wife, Gen. & Dat. կեկան , կեպք , or 44,646 .

արիկ or երիկ husband, Gen. & Dat. երկան or երկան երիկին or երիկին.

I woney child, Swilgar or Swinchfe.

Count handful, preut or pourf.

DALE Oven, when or whenh.

"Inen pomegranate, bear or bacaf.

Then door, aport (with p in the Gen. but preserving the a in the other oblique cases) gall, galled, or munt, mount, marney.

L'amac morning, առտուան, առտուրնե.

Իրիկուն evening, իրիկուան , իրիկուրնե .

Գրեյեր night , գիշերուան or գիշերու , գիշերութնե.

Supp year, տարուան or տարւոլ, տարուրնե .

I' dry month, wolonewo or wolone, woloneplet.

[_ արան week, չարնուան or չարնու , չարնուրնե,

The last three are thus declined particularly when used to express duration; as fly whint it he is six months old, whywe www.plf flyl span from last year till now; otherwise they are regular; as www.plft flyge the end of the year, flybpnpn wholit wint by infunction the name of the sixth month was changed.

Squy a son, Gen. and Dat. mqn., Abl. mqk, Inst. mqnd, Plur. mquyp or mquybbp, Gen. and Dat. mquyng or mqng, Abl. mqngdk, Inst. mqngdnd. It may also be declined regularly mquy, with, &c.

I) ως death δωςπι or δωςπιωδ.

Janguefacpa people, ժողովրդեան.

Venclo head, glove, glut, glond, Plur glube.

Դարուն spring , դարնան.

[2 ուն autumn, աշնան.

Sach house, wat, with, what.

Page (parp , page) sister, ppag , ppaget, ppageal

կետևը life, կենաց .

Երկինը heaven, երկնից .

լ, ռաբեալ Apostle, առաբելոյ , Gen Plur. առաբելոց .

But we may also say, ժողովուրդի, գլուխի, գարունի, այունի, տունի, բոյրի, կեանբի, երկինքի, առաքեալի &c.

Proper names are for the most part declined regularly; occasionally however they present an Ancient Armenian Genitive form in wy or me; as l'number

Մրրա Համու.

oque, oque. The same occurs, though more rarely, with ω; as ρωημρ, ρωηρρ.

ADJECTIVES.

Adjectives, as in English, are undeclined, except when used as substantives.

COMPARISON OF ADJECTIVES.

The Comparative degree is formed by prefixing weby more, or it is the simple form of the Positive. In either case it takes an Ablative of the noun; as maible purply, or maible weby purply higher than the house. Occasionally the ancient form of the comparative (terminating in 475) is met with, as purply better, Midways greater.

The Superlative is formed from the Positive by prefixing wollet (with w for a union-vowel when the Adjective begins with a consonant), as woll-towpumph best, woll-to-form visest; or by a reduplication of the Positive, as old-towards greatest, very great, superword very bad; or it is (like the Comparative) a simple Positive in the definite form construed with an Ablative of the noun as woll-to-to-form the greatest of all.

In the language of common conversation many adjectives admit a sort of *reduplication* which gives them the force of superlatives.

The syllable prefixed consists of the first consonant of the adjective, (if it begin with a consonant) the first vowel, and the letter ϕ or u, more rarely ρ or d, according as euphony requires; thus ρ consists full, ρ consists brim full, ρ chumul straight, ρ chumul perfectly straight, dù ρ dark, du ρ du

lone. In like maner, Thip the supplied very white, the tellumb very long, foliate (or foliate) * foliately very clean, doubt (or doubt) doubt. Some very crooked, &c.

The following forms are also a kind of Superlative, պարտիկ very small, from պարտիկ small, հանարտիկ very fine, (spoken of powder, or any thing in grains) from

մանտր, a corruption of մանր fine, small.

The termination 444 (occasionally 4w4) gives to adjectives a diminutive signification; e.g. [4444444] rather light, & wup 444444 rather heavy, Att 4w4 rather large.

NUMERAL ADJECTIVES.

Cardinals.	Ordinals,
1. <i>IL4</i>	առաջներորդ
2. երկու	երկրորդ
3. <i>իրեք</i>	երրորդ
4. չորս	<i>չորլորդ</i> -
5. Spug	Տինգերորդ
6. վ <u>ե</u> ց	վեցերորդ
7. க்கிற	եշ[ժъելոլդ
8. m.[dp	ու[ժերորդ
9. ինը	քմներորդ
10. տասր	տամենրորդ
11. տասնըմեկ	վետասան եր որդ
12. տասներկու	երկոտասանելորդ
13. տասնիերեք	երեքտասաներորդ
14. տասնըչորս	չորեքաասանելորդ
15. տասերջինգ	<i>Տ</i> Նգետասաներորդ
16. տասերվեց:	վե շտասաներորդ.
17. սասնունօներ	եւ օն և և ա ա ա և և եր որդ.
18. மாவர்படாட்டும்	ու[] ու տասներորդ
19. տասնուինը	իննուտասներորդ
20. բսան	ըսաներորդ

21. քսաՆրժէկ	<i>ըսա</i> նը մէկ <i>երորդ</i>
22. քսաներկու	քոտրընկուրնուն
30. հրսուն	երսուներորդ
40. քառսուն	Ֆուսու ըր և սև մե
50. յիսուն	<i>յիսուներորդ</i> .
60. վա Թսուն	վանժսուներորդ
70. க்டிய்யயாட்ட	եօԹանասուներորդ
80. กะโส้นกะไป	ունժսուներորդ
90. իննսուն	իննսուներորդ
100. Հարիւր	Տարիւրերորդ
200. երկու Հարիւը	երկու Հարիւրերորդ
300 իրեք Հարիւը	իրեք Հարիւրերորդ
1000. Հագար	Տագարերորդ
,000 μիւր or տասը Տազաը	ատոր Հագարերորդ

From 11 to 19 the ordinals are frequently formed from the cardinals by simply adding thungh; as would the statement of the st

The cardinals are sometimes employed instead of ordinals: as [] wylinu _puwlbplpn_ the twenty second

Psalm.

Երկու without a substantive expressed becomes h_{P} . In like manner ավես all, when its substantive is understood, becomes ավերը.

Value of the letters of the alphabet used as numerals.

ដែរ	1	F	10	ቖ	100	'n	1000
Ī	2	Ţ	20	J.	200	* \vec{u}	2000
4	3	Z	30	\mathcal{J}	300	it.	3000
Ŧ F	4	Ţ. Įū	40	ъ	400	ដែក	4000
F	5	8	50	2.	500	7	5000
Ţ	6	4	60	'n	600	Ī	6000
Ļ	7	5	70	Ξ	700	E	7000
Ī	8	à	80	tq	800	īþ	8000
ŢŢ ĮŦ	9	Z	90	2	900	Ē	9000

PRONOUNS.

Pronouns, as in other languages, are divided into Personal, Relative, Interrogative, Demonstrative, and Possessive. Like the Shemitic dialects, the Armenian has also pronominal suffixes.

The following is the declension of the *Personal* Pronouns. The Accusatives all take the prefix q occasionally, but those of the first and second persons not

commonly.

1. bu I.

Sing. Plur.

Nom. bu I We we

Gen. I de or est of me

Dat. I to or est to me

[I be or de e to us]

Acc. | wor qhu me | | hq or qdlq us

Abl. Ingth, prode or put Wheat or deat from us

from me

Inst. rading or product with What with us me.

2. June thou.

Nom. 'I we't thou I'mep ye

Gen. Prefet or por of 24p or stepts of you

thee

Dat Play or play to thee Qlay or slay to you Acc. Play or glay thee Qlay or glay you

Abl. Plydle or plut from Quyle or able from you

thee

Inst. Rhading with thee Quant with you

3. I. Lpp , he, she, it.

Nom. | Lept he, she, it | Leptin they

Gen. and Dat. | Leptin , for | Leptin of or to them

of or to him, her, it

Acc. | hep or qhuen him, | hebbe or qhebbe them her, it

her, it
Abl. polition him, &c. politically from them
Inst. political with him, &c. political with them

The Datives of the Personal Pronouns are occasionally used as Accusatives, and in like manner the Accusatives (without q) as Datives; as first stable for they beat me, put p t q I said to thee.

The Relative np who, which, is applied equally to persons and things. It is thus declined.

Sing. Plur.

Nom. & Ac ρ who, which ρ who, which Gen. ρ who, which ρ of or to ρ whom &c whom or which

Abl. () poly from whom, or () polygdy from &c. from which

Inst. Nord with or by Northgolind with or by whom whom or which &c.

The Interrogative Pronouns are, for persons of who? for things how, what? The former, which is both singular and plural, is not declined, but takes for its oblique cases those of np; as \(\left(\rho^2\)\times unleft to whom did you give? \(\left(\rho^2\)\times unleft from whom did you take? Is is declined like the more usual form of nouns, except that the Genitive and Dative Sing. is \(\rho_2\)\tilde{\chi}^2, as well as \(\rho_2\)\rho^2.

The usual forms of the Demonstrative Pronouns

are wu, wun, and wit, though they occasionally ap pear with the ancient forms will, and wit. The last may serve as an example of the way in which they are declined.

L'u, that, he, she, it.

Nom. [17, with, or withing those (persons or that (person or thing.) things) Gen. & D. Ling of or to Links of or to those that

Acc. L'th, whhlen, que Outente those Նի or գանիկայ that.

Abl. | Life, whife, whife or | Langue from those whopal from that

Inst. ['had with that

L'babgilad with those

Lu this (rarely ww), and wwo that (but referring to an object less distant than wt) are declined in the same manner. When joined with nouns all three remain undeclined, like adjectives, as we diappened of this man, ան բաները those things.

These three demonstrative pronouns are sometimes spoken of by the Armenians as personal; www being regarded as of the first person, and as having a reference to something near or connected with the speaker, www of the second, and relating to something near or connected with the person addressed. 117, is of the third person, of course.

There are two other forms of these Demonstrative Pronouns in vulgar use; viz. up, up and th as adjectives, like wu, wu and wh; and upill or upillifus, upthe or upilly and upille or upilly , which are used without nouns and are declined thus:

Sing.	Plur
	W 4174

Nom. & Acc. Hell or wedling	Hudare
Gen. & Dat. gdap	[]คูปูกษัฐ
Abl. ()ըվոր մե, օրկեց or օրնկեց	()ըվոնցմե
Inst. I pdapdad or I pdad	[]pdnbgdad

The Suffixes are appended to nouns and particles, not to verbs. They are

For the Singular	noun in the Gen- case preceding		
1 pers. u	1 pers. botho or thu		

1 pers. u	i pers. երնիս or նիս
2 pers 7	2 pers. երնիդ or նիդ
3 pers. $\underline{\nu}$ or $\overline{\nu}$;	3 pers երերն or երն

Preceded by a Genitive, \underline{r} or $\boldsymbol{\imath}$ for all the persons of the Plural.

The forms b_{l} b_{l} b_{l} b_{l} b_{l} and b_{l} b_{l} b_{l} are appended to monosyllables: b_{l} b_{l} b_{l} b_{l} b_{l} to words of more than one syllable.

The suffix for the 3 p. Sing. and for the Pl. is \underline{r} when the word to which it is appended terminates with a consonant, and \underline{r} when it terminates with a vowel. A also becomes \underline{r} before a word commencing with a vowel provided the two words are pronounced in close connexion.

In signification these suffixes are generally possessive, and in conjunction with the Gen. case of nouns or of the Personal or Demonstrative pronouns constitute the usual mode of indicating the idea of possession:

e. g. | \sigma_i \text{markin} my house, whole of the first condition.

Sometimes however they are personal and in apposition with the nouns to which they are appended; as it was a stage of the properties as the stage of the stage of

personal, as par fowy upon thee, Atyliphu among us.

The sing. Suffixes are appended to all the cases of nouns. A noun with a plural suffix is thus declined.

Nom. աչբերնիս our eyes. Gen. & Dat. աչբերնուս Abl. աչբերնուս or աչբերնէս Inst. աչբերովնիս

The plural suffixes when they include the syllable b_P (which forms the plural of nouns) are somewhat ambiguous; thus was $b_P b_P b_P$ may signify your house or your houses. To express this distinction clearly in Armenian we must say, for the former ab_P was b_P , and

for the latter 3bp wardbpp.

The separate Possessive pronouns, as has been remarked above, are the same with the Genitive cases of the personal pronouns, as has or halp my, day or dapper our, &c. When the substantive to which they belong is understood and they correspond to mine, thine, &c. they are declined like nouns, taking pleonastically

their appropriate suffixes; thus

Sing.

Plur.

Nom. & Acc. | die or felfite Gen. & Dat. | dfile Abl. | dfile Inst. | dfiled

ի միններու in of or to mine
ի միններու i of or to mine
ի միններով i with mine

In like manner are declined problet or problet thine, here or here his, here, its, depe or depend ours, about or about ours, about or about ours, about or always derived from the dissyllabic forms.

VERBS.

The simplest form of the Verb in Modern Armenian is the Infinitive Mood, which may therefore be properly regarded as the root, although in most Ancient Armenian Lexicons the Present Indicative is so regarded.

Verbs have in the Infinitive Mood four terminations, viz. ω_L , b_L , b_L , and ω_L .

FORMATION OF THE TENSES.

The Present Tense of the Indicative is formed from the Infinitive by changing its final $_L$ into $_J$ and prefixing the syllable $_{LP}$ (in the case of monosyllabic roots $_{LPL}$); as $_{LPL}$ to open, $_{LPL}$ to love $_{LPL}$ to love; $_{LPL}$ to $_{LPL}$ to love; $_{LPL}$ to love; $_{LPL}$ to love; $_{LPL}$ to love, $_{LPL}$ to cry, $_{LPL}$ to cry, $_{LPL}$ to cry.

The Imperfect is formed from the Present by changing its final wif into wif, but or full into be and new into net, as he with his help of the help of the final wife.

The prefix 4" appears only in the Present and Im-

perfect Indicative. The following verbs do not take it even in these tenses; bd I am, herwar I can, afund I know and mathar I have. have I weather I think, sometimes takes it, and sometimes not her happath expresses an opinion with rather more confidence than happath.

The Aorist * varies in different verbs, and must be learned from the Lexicon Nevertheless the following

general principles will be of use to the student.

1. Regular active verbs in h_L change this termination into hgh to form the Aorist, as $l_{\mu\nu\mu\nu}h_L$ to finish, Aor. $l_{\mu\nu}\mu\nu_{\mu}h_{gh}$.

2. Causative verbs in goals by change this termination

into gough, as alegorately to blacken, Aor. alegorage.

3. Verbs in w_l (except those in hw_l) agree with those in b_l , making the Aorist in wgh, as w_lw_l , to grind, Aor. w_lw_lh .

4. Those in we generally make the Aor. in gwy, as

பிவடம்பட to forget, பிவாதவு, வடியம்பட to deny, வடியதவு .

5. Verbs in h_L (and u_{f_L} preceded by a vowel) change this termination into $h_g u_f$, as $[u \circ u_{f_L}]$, $[u \circ u h_g u_f]$. This rule includes all regular Passive verbs.

6. Verbs terminating in the preceded by a consonant, form the Aorist by changing this termination into ω_l , as Arable to die, Aor. Arable to arrive, Aor. $\zeta \omega_{-}$

The Perfect and Pluperfect are formed by combining the Past Participle of the principal verb with the Pre-

sent and Imperfect of the auxiliary bd t.

The First or simple Future is formed by prefixing

thore rarely neight I have; as inhums neight I have seen, instead

of unkness but.

^{*}I call this tense Aorist (though the Armenian grammarians call it Perfect) because it corresponds in sense with the Greek Aorist, and because the Armenian has another Perfect, corresponding in form and use with the Perfect in other languages.

which to the Subjunctive Present, which is, in regular verbs, the same as the Indicative Present without the prefix 4p. Thus which and first I shall work (lit. it must be that I work, or it is necessary that I work).

The Future Participle combined with the Present

tense of har gives another form of this tense.

The Second or compound Future consists of the First Future of the auxiliary bd and the Past Participle of the principal verb.

The formation of the tenses in the other moods will

be seen in the Paradigms.

THE AUXILIARY VERB LU.

The substantive verb b. I am, being an auxiliary, first claims attention. It is strictly a defective verb, its wanting tenses being supplied from product to become. It is thus varied.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

PRESENT.

Singular

Plural.

bu thou art
he, she, or it is

bip (vulg. fip) we are in ye are bi they are

IMPERFECT.

| h I was | hr thou wast | h he was | hue we were | he ye were | hu they were.

AORIST.

byw, I was thou wast bywe he was

bywtp we were bywe ye were bywt they were

PERFECT.

bywd has I have been by thou hast been by the have been by the has been by the have been

by by we have been

or trabe but, trabe bu, &c.

PLUPERFECT.

եղած էի I had been Երած էինք we had been by the thou hadst been by what the ye had been bywd to he had been bywd the they had been

or Եղեր էի, Եղեր էիր, &c.

FIRST FUTURE.

Thut preme I shall be Պիտի թյլաս thou wilt be Պիտի թյլաք ye will be Պիտի թլայ he will be Պիտի թլան they will be

Thus present we shall be

or () ILWING & J , () ILWING &u , () ILWING & , &c.

SECOND FUTURE.

Պիտի եղած բլլամ , or եղած պիտի բլլամ , բլլաս , &c. I shall have been

IMPERATIVE MOOD

bake be thou day play let him be

Any plus let me be will plus let us be byte or byte beye (d) ny pyww let them be

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

PRESENT AND FIRST FUTURE.

f' new that or if I be CILWW that or if thou be that or if he be

Priming that or if we be L'ILW.P that or if ye be l' nub that or if they be

IMPERFECT.

wert

լի that or if I were իրայինք that or if we were that or if thou figure, that or if ye were

() that or if he were

() juight that or if they were

PERFECT AND SECOND FUTURE.

Իղած րլլամ , րլլաս , &c. that or if I have been, or shall have been

PLUPERFECT.

Եղած բլայի, բլայիթ, &c. that or if I should have been

FUTURE

[beside the form of the Present].

լ՝ լլայու րլլամ , րլլաս, &c. that or if I should hereafter be

POTENTIAL OR CONDITIONAL MOOD.

IMPERFECT.

Պիտի ըլայի , ըլայիր , &c. I should be or have been

PLUPERFECT.

Պիտի եզած ըրբայի, ըրբայիր, &c. I should have been

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Plume to be. Varied as a Gerund, plume of being, plume from being, plumed with, by, or on account of being.

PARTICIPLES.

Present by an [or pun] being. Past by ab or by by having been. Future ('uman about to be.

Of the four endings of Regular Verbs & a is the most frequent. An example in that ending will therefore be given in full.

CONJUGATION of the REGULAR VERB THIS to work.

ACTIVE VOICE.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

PRESENT.

I work or I am working

Singular

Plural

Կըգործեմ Կըգործես Կրգործ*ե* կըգործ*ե*նք * կըգործեք կըգործեն

IMPERFECT

I was working or I wrought habitually

կ*ըգործեի* կ*ըգործեիր* կ*րգործեր* Արգործ*եի*նք Արգործ*եի*ն Արգործ*եի*ն

^{*} Some use & J_P as the termination of the 1st pers. Plur. conforming to the Ancient Armenian. But this is considered pedantic.

"AORIST.

I wrought or I have wrought

Դործեցի Դործեցինք Գործեց Գործեցին Գործեց

PERFECT.

I have wrought

Դործած եմ Դործած ենջ Գործած ես Գործած էջ Գործած է Գործած են օր Գործեր եմ , գործեր ես , &c.

introducing the second

PLUPERFECT. I had wrought

Դործած էի Դործած էինք Դործած էիր Դործած էիք Դործած էր Դործած էին

or Գործեր էի , գործեր էիր , &c.

FIRST FUTURE.

I shall work or I will work

Պիտի գործեմ Պիտի գործենք Պիտի գործես Պիտի գործեն Պիտի գործե

or Գործելու եմ , գործելու ես , &c.

SECOND FUTURE.

I shall have wrought

Դործած պիտի ըլ<u>ւ</u>այ Գործած պիտի ըլ<u>ւ</u>ան Գործած պիտի ըլլաս Գործած պիտի ըլլան

or Apah գործած բլլամ

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

dan'n annobas let me work

Annot work thou

On'n 4nnot let him work

(1) or q quod by let us work 'hond by f', p work ye
(1) or q quod bu let them work

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

PRESENT AND FIRST FUTURE.

That I work or if I work

Գործես Գործես Գործէ Գործենք Գործեք Գործեն

IMPERFECT.

That or if I should work

Գործեր Գործերը Գործեր Գործ*եինք* Գործ*եիք* Գործ*եին*

PERFECT AND SECOND FUTURE.

That or if I have wrought, or shall have wrought

Դործած րլ<u>լ</u>ամ Գործած ըլ<u>լ</u>ամ վործած րլլանք Վործած ըլլանք

Արևագագևնան

ிவரச்யச் ராய்

PLUPERFECT.

That or if I had wrought, or should have wrought

ժործած հետև Ժոնգած նեւային Ժոնգած նեւայի վործած ըլլային Վործած ըլլայիք Վործած ըլլայինք

FIRST FUTURE.

[2d form] That or if I should hereafter work

Վործելու ըլլամ Գործելու ըլլամ ժործելու ըլա<u>թ</u>

Jouloplur նննոր - Jouloplur նները - Հայերբերու նները

POTENTIAL or CONDITIONAL MOOD.

IMPERFECT.

I would or should work or have wrought

Պիտի գործեր Պիտի գործերը Պիտի գործեր Պիտի գործեինք Պիտի գործեին Պիտի գործեին

PLUPERFECT.

I would or should have wrought

Պիտի գործած ըլ<u>լայ</u>ի Պիտի գործած ը<u>լլայ</u>իր Պիտի գործած ըլլայինք Պիտի գործած ըլլային Պիտի գործած ըլլային

INFINITIVE MOOD.

PRESENT.

Anpδω to work. Varied as a Gerund thus; Gen. and Dat φηρδωμε, Abl. φηρδωξ, Inst. φηρδωμή, of, to, from by, working.

PERFECT.

Գործած բլլալ to have wrought. Varied in like manner, Gen. and Dat. դործած բլլալու, Abl. գործած բլլալե, Inst. գործած բլլալով, of, to, from, by, having wrought.

PARTICIPLES.

PRESENT.

Topong [or anpoor] working.

PAST.

ின்றக்கு or தாரக்யக் having wrought.

FUTURE.

Annother about to work.

PASSIVE VOICE.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

PRESENT.

Կրգործուիմ » Կրգործուիս Կրգործուի Արգործուինք Արգործուիք Արգործուին

IMPERFECT.

կրգործու*էինք* կրգործու*էի*ք կրգործու*էի*ն

Արգործու*էի* Արգործու*էիր* Արգործուէր

վչործուեցար Վործուեցար

Գործունը նմ

Գործուեր ես

Imponeto 4

AORIST.

Դործուեցանք Գործուեցաք Գործուեցան

PERFECT.

Դործուեր ենք Գործուեր էք Գործուեր են

or Annancus but

PLUPERFECT.

FIRST FUTURE.

վործուած երը Վործուած երը

Նարծաբած Էր

Գործուած երկք Գործուած երք

Ղործուած երն

or Գործունը եր

Պիտի գործուիմ Պիտի գործուիս Պիտի գործուի

Պիտի գործուինք Պիտի գործուին Պիտի գործուին

or Գործուեյու եմ

^{*} Also written կրդործրվիմ, կրդործրվիս, &c.

SECOND FUTURE.

Պիտի գործուած ըլ<u>լ</u>ամ Պիտի գործուած ըլ<u>լ</u>աս Պիտի գործուած րյլայ Պիտի գործուած րլլան Պիտի գործուած րլլան Պիտի գործուած րլլան

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

()տ՛ղ գործուիմ Գործուէ՛ ()տ՛ղ գործուի ()տ՛ղ գործուինը Ղործուեցէ՛ք ()տ՛ղ գործուին

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

PRESENT AND FIRST FUTURE.

Գործուիմ Գործուիս Գործուի Ղործուինք Գործուիք Գործուին

IMPERFECT.

Գործուեի Գործուեիր Գործուեր Գործուեինք Գործուեիք Գործուեին

PERFECT AND SECOND FUTURE.

Դործուած ըլ<u>լ</u>ամ Գործուած ըլ<u>լ</u>աս Գործուած ը Ժոնջուաջ ննան Ժոնջուաջ ննան

PLUPERFECT.

Գործուած ըլլայի Գործուած ըլլայիր Գործուած ըլլայի Ժործուած ըլլային Գործուած ըլլայիք Գործուած ըլլային

Գործուելու ըլլամ Գործուելու ըլլաս Գործուելու ըլլայ

FIRST FUTURE. Գործուելու ըլլանք Գործուելու ըլլաք Գործուելու ըլլան

POTENTIAL OR CONDITIONAL MOOD.

IMPERFECT.

Պիտի գործուեի

PLUPERFECT.

Պիտի գործուած ըլլայի

INFINITIVE MOOD.

PRESENT.

Գործուիլ, դործուելու &c.

PERFECT.

Գործուած ըլլալ , ըլլալու , &c.

PARTICIPLES.

PRESENT. **Any & n**ing PAST **Any ôni by Or Any ôni wô** FUTURE **Any ôni by**ni

OF VERBS TERMINATING IN WL, PL, and mel.

Verbs in we preserve the we throughout the Indicative, Imperative, Subjunctive, Potential and Infinitive Active; as hwygwe to read, Pres. Ind. hyhwygwe, hyhwygwe, hyhwygwe, hyhwygwe, hyhwygwe, hyhwygwe, hyhwygwe, hyhwygwe, hyhwygwe, &c. Aor. hwygwed &c. The Present and Past Participles generally take an additional syllable derived from the form of the Aorist; as hwygwyg, hwygwed, hwygwyd, hwygwyd, hwygwyd, hwygwyd, hwygwyd, hwygwyd, hwygwyd, hwygwyd, hwygwyd, his additional syllable; as hywywygw, his read.

Verbs in two generally make the Aorist Indicative in gw, and the Imperative in ghp, as Inntwif to forget, Inngw, Inngh'p. But purtuil makes pulp and pung.

Those in μ_L are generally declined like the Passive voice; as μ_{ll} would I speak, μ_{ll} would μ_{ll} , &c. Imp. μ_{ll} would μ_{ll} , Aor. μ_{ll} would μ_{ll} , Imperative μ_{ll} and μ_{ll} Participles

houng, hound, hound. But some, especially those which terminate in that preceded by a consonant change that termination into my for the Aorist and into he for the Imperative; as altauly, to die, Aor. altauy, Imp. altauly.

I believe the only verb in mel now in use is fanguel to leave or permit, which preserves its proper vowel and like verbs in we has the additional syllable in the Present and Past Participles; thus he fangued, he fangued, he fangued, he fangued, he fangued, Participles fanguegan, fanguegap, fanguegap.

COMPARATIVE VIEW OF THE DIFFERENT CLASSES OF REGULAR VERBS.

In order to aid the learner in becoming familiar with the forms of these different classes of verbs, a table is subjoined exhibiting several examples of each kind with their principal forms.

TABLE OF THE PRINCIPAL FORMS OF VERBS.

Past Part.	գործած or գործեր կանչած or կանչեր դերած or կուբեր Հանրերած or Հանրեր	Causative verbs ending in grabe. welgargh welgn'th welgarbay welgargus or welgarge publishery philishery or philisher angle philishery.	մոռցուցած ՕՐ մոռցուցեր սևցուցած ՕՐ սևցուցեր	ப்புக்கம்வுர் 30 ஒக்கைப்புரி ப்புக்கர் 30 ஒக்கள் ப்புக்கர் 30 ஒக்கள் ப்புக்கிய 30 ஒக்கைப்
Pres. Part.	Հաղերեսու Մութուղ Մարդուղ Մարդուղ Մարդուղ	in ցուծել. ա.եղցունող [ևենիցունող	บิกปรากบาน บานการการ	ally. ազացող ղգացող լացող Լույու
Imperative	Verbs terminating in t_L . $q_{np}\delta\xi'$ $q_{np}\delta$ $l_{pu}\nu\xi'$ $l_{pu}\nu\xi'$ $l_{p}\psi$ $l_{p}\psi$ $l_{p}\psi$ $l_{p}\psi$ $l_{p}\psi$	Causative verbs ending in galbbe. gaugh wichtgn'in wichtgarba dbynigh [ubb]@byn'in [ubb]@byn	մոռցո՛ւր սևցո՛ւր	Verbs in we generally. wyw mqw qqw qqw [wg [wg [wg [wg [wg [wg [wg
Aor. Ind.	Verbs terminati qupdby qupdby qwdeby qwdeby qupeby qupby qwqbyby qupby	Causative verbs endi w.l.b.gar.gh w.l.b.ga'.r.p fab.b.ld.bgar.gh fab.b.ld.bga'.	մոռցուցի սևցուցի	մետեղայ վետե վետետ վետետ
Infinitive	Inpoble to work Ince to the state of the seal surper to seal surper to be patient	V. thymist to add whildbynist to craze	mngm.bb_L to cause to dangu.gh forget lb_gn.bb_L to blacken ub.gn.gh	Uque to grind Oque to feel we to ery we to ery

·7mm,	
in.	
erbs	
>	

դարձած ՕՐ դարձևը Կարմացած ՕՐ դարմացեր Տեծած ՕՐ Հեծեր ուրացած ՕՐ ու	Verbs in fil (and vol. preceded by a vowel), when the first of any majount, and any majounts, and any majounts, and any first of any majounts, and any first of any first of any first of the first	nt. wingud or wingly Swind or Swinly Swinut or Swinly dinut or Minly
Դուրացող Մարդար Մարդար Մարդար	Verbs in fit (and vft. preceded by a vowel). verbiningly wildowsk' wildown with winderly with winderly with winderly forward with find winderly forward winder	Verbs terminating in the preceded by a consonant. """ """ """ """ """ """ """
աւրացին Մարժային Մարժային Մարժային	and vh. precede wyluwnk' wuyuch't' furumul'u'b' furumul'u	ıg in της preced utugliρ ζωυρ'ρ ζωυρ'ρ din h'ρ
նունում ու Հագոր Հագոր հայում Հագոր հայում ա	Verbs in the (and other precedual structure) with which will will will be the wood with the tennes of the wood with the structure of	Verbs terminatii whgay \$\alphawaaag \alphawaaag dhaay
Oupdinder to turn Oupdinder to wonder Libber to mount Illement to deny	1.2 fewersh to toil 1.4 mensish to trust 1.5 menondwish to confess 2. suddush to quit	Verbs ter [""" girly_L to pass """ girly_L to arrive """ """ """ girly_L to be exhausted summy """ farly_L to die "" farly_L to die """ farly_L to

Infinitive Aor. Ind. [Anzle or Ante to fig Angust (See Also turmelle below.) - indezte to repose dimparable guy dimparable to repose dimparable guy dimparable or dimparable guy dimparable or dimparable or Angust to leave Angust to be wrought and	astive as in the ar Ganfile be the in met. is serive ver the the	Pres. Part. [daza] Or [dana] fanal fanal fanul diapunt zan diapunt zan diapunt zan diapunt zan diapunt diapunt diapunt diapunt diapunt bs.	Past Part. [Anus or [Anter] funus or Inter dupuntzus or suinqzler dunpuntzus or dunpuntzer dunpuntzus or dunpuntzer dunpuntzus or dunpuntzer dunpuntsus or dunputzer qunsor [Annanter qunsor (Annanter puntsus or quntate funtuus or penater
	yngunck' wwsnck'	ת שלמה חוך של	պահուսած ՕՐ պահունը Արբողան ՕՐ պահունը

NEGATIVE VERBS.

The negative of the auxiliary but is formed by prefixing the letter ,; as , b. I am not, , b, he, she, or it is not. The same rule applies to 4 my there is, and to me That I have; as fun there was not, south p we have not. Also substantially to all the tenses of the regular Verb* except the Present and Imperfect Indicative. The Negative form of these two tenses is obtained by prefixing the Negative of the auxiliary verb for these two tenses to a participial form ending in ρ and derived from the root by changing its final , into that letter, as shif pur-Two I do not open, sty fanguer I do not leave. If the verb terminate in b, this participle, though Present in signification coincides in form with the Past Participle in b_{μ} , as ¿tid quop & top ; if in we, the, or me, it does not; as չեմ յուսար, Past Participle յուսացեր, չեմ տաներ, Past Participle wapter, star fanguer, Past Participle, Թողուցեր.

In the 3d pers. Sing. of the Present tense the Auxiliary is dropped, and the Participle only appears with

the negative prefix.

Some writers instead of uniformly employing a simple $\underline{\iota}$ use $\underline{\iota}h$ (as a separate word) when the verb begins with a consonant and $\underline{\iota}$ (as a prefix) only when it begins with a vowel; thus, $\underline{\iota}h$ $\underline{\iota}\mu$, there is not, $\underline{\iota}h$ $\underline{\iota}h$ $\underline{\iota}\mu$ $\underline{\iota}h$ $\underline{\iota}\mu$ $\underline{\iota}h$ $\underline{$

In tenses formed by a participle and an auxiliary the negative prefix is attached to the auxiliary and not to the participle. In the Future it may be attached either to which or to the verb. The latter is most approved.

It will be sufficient to give the forms of the negative verb for the Indicative Mood; thus

^{*} For the negative form of the Imperative see below.

PRESENT TENSE.

Sing.

Չեմ գործեր , Չես գործեր , Չգործեր . I am not working, thou art not working, he is not working;

Plur.

Չենք գործեր , Չեք գործեր , Չեն գործեր ։

புடுயர் .

we are not working, ye are not working, they are not working.

Imp. չեր գործեր, չեր գործեր, չեր գործեր, &c.
Aor. չգործեցի, չգործեցիր, չգործեց, &c.
Perf. գործած չեմ, գործած չես, գործած չե, &c.
Plup. գործած չեր, գործած չեր, &c.
First Fut. պիտի չգործեմ, պիտի չգործես, պիտի չգործ ծե, &c. or չպիտի գործեմ, &c.
Second Fut. գործած պիտի չըլլամ or գործած չպիտի

The negative particle for the 2d person of the Imperative is not, but Δ/γ (Compare the Greek μή).

The form of the verb is derived from the Infinitive by changing its final ℓ into ℓ for the Singular and into ℓ for the Plural.

The paradigm of the Imperative negative verb will therefore stand thus;

Sing.

1 () ո՛ղ չգործեմ, 2 () ի՛ գործեր , 3 () ո՛ղ չգործե let me not work, do not (thou) work, let him not work

Plur.

let us not work, do not (ye) work, let them not work.

շ () ը գործայալ չ 3 ()չո՛ղ չարրծանն։

IMPERSONAL VERBS.

These are regularly conjugated so far as the third person singular is concerned; thus hubiple it rains, Imperfect hubiple it was raining, Aorist whiple it rained or has rained, First Future upon whiple it will rain, &c.

there is is used only in the Present and Imperfect tenses of the Indicative Mood. Unlike other impersonal verbs, it has a plural form, as follows.

Present Sing. 4wy there is, Plur. 4wh there are.
Imperfect Sing. 4wy there was, Plur. 4wyha there were.

Intransitive verbs sometimes exhibit a Passive form, used impersonally, and denoting the possibility of performing the action expressed by those verbs; thus $\{b_{\mu}\}_{\mu}$ it is possible to go up, from b_{μ} to go up, $\{b_{\mu}\}_{\mu}$ or $\{b_{\mu}\}_{\mu}$ and $\{b_{\mu}\}_{\mu}$ it is possible to go, from b_{μ} and to go. (Comp. the Latin curritur.) They are used for the most part with a negative; as $\{b_{\mu}\}_{\mu}$ and b_{μ} it is impossible to go.

DERIVATIVE VERBS.

By adding two or what to almost any adjective a verb may be formed, signifying to acquire the quality expressed by the adjective; e. g. from puply high comes puply what to be elevated, from uppum poor comes unpumbul to become poor, &c.

Verbs ending in gnible are Causative, and are derived, generally from Neuter, but in a few instances from Active verbs, by changing the termination of the Aorist, gh, gw, or w, when that tense has not g in its last syllable, into gnible; as hwrywe to read, Aor hwrywyd, Causative verb hwrywynible to cause to read, to instruct in reading; Innbul to forget, Aor Inngwy, Caus. v. Inngmible to cause to forget; Swully to arrive, Aor.

ς μουν , Caus. v. ς μους πετιθε to cause to arrive; πετιθε to eat, Aor. irrog. 4 μερω , Caus. v. 4 μερσπετιθε to cause to eat, to feed.

Those verbs which do not form Causatives, supply their place by the various forms of wwo to give, here in the sense of to cause, with their own Infinitive; e.g. and be used to work, to set at work, and be used to rise, though a neuter verb has no Causative, and consequently we must say be used by some other verb, as a be phrase may be supplied by some other verb, as a be used to rise, the place of this phrase may be supplied by some other verb, as a be used to rise, and the used to employ another to raise, to kill, &c.

IRREGULAR VERBS.

These are not numerous, and their anomalies are chiefly confined to the Aorist Indicative, the Imperative and the Participles. The Present Imperfect and Future of the Indicative, and the simple tenses of the Subjunctive, are uniformly regular. The compound tenses, of course, follow the Participles.

LIST OF IRREGULAR VERBS WITH THEIR PRINCIPAL PARTS.

Aor Ind. Imper. Pres. Part. Past. Part. Infinitive. ய் யாப்பு யாயல் or யாந்ற Labby to take wah bla or blan or blud or blbp 1 to come եկայ בנחיבף קשוחת Դիտել or գիտ, գիտցայ գիտցի'ը գիտցող գիտցած or գիտ. ւայ to know புமிழ் மும்ப்பு மும்ம் Or மும்ம் ுன்பு to find சம்மு Lynz dimp or dipli 136 to put դի՛ր դ.թի புந்ற or புமுர புமல் or புந்ற Երլեյ or ելլալ ելայ to rise 61

Infinitive. Ao	r. Ind.	1mper.	Pres. P	art. Pa	st Part.
For by see gu	_யு.		(q.wgn	7	
brown to go	quel or	ும்ய'	- } գնաց	or or or	ugwo awalia
	գնացի		(orb _l	செய்	rango (
Own the to	<i>զար կի</i>	զա՛րկ			or que
strike				460	
Clim to be	եղայ	եղե՛լ		டிரும் 01	
			or affind	L	
Crb_ to do	crb	ըրէ՛	րող	முமைச் 01	ւ ըր եր
Meth to spit	[d.phor	[dai.p	[g.pln]	செயல்,	<i>போட்</i> சால் க
	13 nr ph			செர்மு O	ւ [ցուեբև
I Jume to fall {	ինկայ	pro4p'e		ந்படியக்,	
1-June to rain	ընկայ	ընկիր	իյնող	նրիագ (or <i>ընկեր</i>
here to des-	how	pgfir	pound	hower,	orhete
cend					
1) with to enter	பீளயு	մաի՛ր	ป์เกษกๆ	ப்பயச் (ր մահր
(Lunty to eat	կերայ	460	nunng	կերած	or <i>կերեր</i>
Sw_ to give	աուի	மார் டம	เกกะกฎ	மாடய8் ()r տուեր
Swbhy to carry		மம்ற	மைப்பர	மும் முர)r տարեր
Stubby to see		unli'u or	_	-	or տեսեր
-1-1		տեսիր			
ani in .	0				

The Passive of null is number, of war, wronche or waynete and of wather, warparte of the has no proper Passive, but record is employed instead in the sense of to be done.

USE OF THE TENSES.

The Present ordinarily designates either present or habitual action; as $\mu_{\mu} q_{\mu} b J$ I am writing, or simply I write. It is not unfrequently however used as a Future, especially in giving a promise; as $\mu b_{\mu} [a \omega J]$ I will go; also as a Potential; as $\mu [a \omega q_{\mu} q_{\mu} q_{\mu} q_{\mu}]$ it can be read, it is legible, $\mu [a \omega J]$ it can be done.

The Imperfect expresses

(a) Action past, but incomplete at the time referred to : as 4p4wpq wp he was reading ;

(b) Repeated action ; as 4ppwpngtp he was in the habit

of preaching;

(c) Conditional action; as focusely for mp . . . I

would give, or I would have given, if . . .

The Aorist is the tense of narration, and is used indifferently for any past action, whether it have or have not a relation to the present time; as hd annou ifignesh I finished or have finished my work.

The Perfect has always a certain relation to the present time ; as prud bar I have done, jund to ye have heard.

That this tense has a relation to the present time is proved by the fact that we cannot use it in connexion with any specification of past time. As, to say by the query சயரயல் கர would be improper; but if speaking of a third person who went yesterday to the country and is still there, we may say երէկ դացեր է or երէկուրնէ դա գեր է.

The Aorist and the Perfect are often used interchangeably; e · g · Have you written a letter? may be

translated Luding appelle, or Luding upula bu.

The Future is frequently used to express probability; as which sold pilling he is probably there.

The other tenses are used for the most part like the corresponding tenses in English.

OF CERTAIN PARTICLES OCCASIONALLY APPENDED

The syllable 4mp is colloquially added to the several persons of the Present and Imperfect tenses of verbs to give emphasis; as 4ppwbwd4np I am actually now opening, hoganthulan thou art actually working, &c.

The syllable be is frequently added to verbs in the Subjunctive Mood; as n'd np 4npde be whoever works; also to the Indicative, giving it the force of a Subjunctive; as nep np 4bpdown be wherever you go; sometimes it has the sense of de np if, and in that case de np may be omitted; as de np pubu be or simply poble be if you say.

by the like the Turkish imish) appended to a verb in the Present or a past tense, implies that the fact stated is not one of which the narrator has been an eye-witness, but that he has been informed of it by some one else, and is nearly equivalent to I am informed, or It must be that; Thus downwing how how by the I understand

that the King is coming.

I) h appended to verbs is interrogative; as how all are you coming?

All these particles belong to the language of conversation, rather than to that of books. Indeed the best writers now entirely avoid them.

ADVERBS.

Adverbs are either

- 1 Primitive; as spain now, byth yesterday, funge tomorrow, dhim always, som here, som there, min' yes, nz, th', no, &c.
 - 2 Derived from other parts of speech; e.g.
- (a) Adjectives without change; as שיש much, באלב much, שלים hopelessly, שיש falsely, שיש hopelessly, שיש hopelessly, &c.
- (b) Adjectives with the termination we or purp joined by a union-vowel, generally w; as salenguage spiritually, from sage of spiritual, spining purp foolishly, from showp foolish. Adjectives having & in their last syllable change it into & in the Adverbs derived from them; and those having & or me drop them; as water

ignorant, ապիտաբար ignorantly, սաստիկ rehement, սաստեկապես vehemently, ծածուկ secret, ծածկաբար secretly. Compare the changes occurring in the declension of nouns. See p. 16.

(c) Nouns in the Instrumental case; as application night, graphful by day; wound heartily, withput ne standy unjustly, maximulation ignorantly. Sometimes the form of the Anc. Arm. Inst. is preserved; as hupque in an orderly manner, hupobog by conjecture.

(d) Nouns in the Ablative case; as zwwnbydt or zwwnbynchbt of a long time, a long time ago, wnwnchbt ever since morning, or with a form derived from the Anc. Arm. Abl. Plur. wnwncwby in the morning, 4/2b.

րուանց by night.

(e) Nouns resembling the form of the Genitive, but, by an ellipsis of 'h in, having the force of the ancient Commorative or Locative ease; as direction in the dark, gaphhhi in the day time, direction at dawn, her apphhi at midnight.

(f) Nouns repeated; as world world from house to

house, purp purp from city to city.

(g) The names of languages terminating in pt and derived from gentile nouns; as implyte in Armenian, is a lumpto in Greek, is applying in English &c. Somewhat resembling these are also supplying humanly number vulgarly,, &c. although these are perhaps from opto in the sense of custom, manner.

(h) Adjectives or adjective pronouns and nouns

combined; as quep whom in vain, we worth then.

(i) Infinitives (as Gerunds) in the Instrumental case, with or without the negative prefix; as zalumum_lad_ignorantly, zdinud blad_thoughtlessly, and with pleasure.

Adverbs admit a diminutive termination as well as

Adjectives; as ywine white rather early, neglety rather late.

They are sometimes repeated, especially those which have not more than two syllables, to express emphasis; as 2num 2num very quickly, nu2 nu2 very late.

PREPOSITIONS.

With the exception of a few retained from the Anc. Arm. (as pum according to, mnwhy without) they should rather be called Postpositions, since they uniformly follow the nouns or pronouns which they govern.

<u>*</u>ωδωρ on account of, requires the Dative, as ρίεδρ ςωδωρ for my sake, or on account of mc.

B'owfly near, and After until, the Dat.

behind, the Gen. or Dat. bulk or bulk after, behind, the Gen. or Abl.

Ետրը, after (in time) the Abl. So also ζեռու far from, զատ or 'ի զատ besides, գաղտուկ without the knowledge of, (clam).

Most others take the Genitive; as whele before, whe instead of, which without, applies opposite, while under, dry upon, and over against, the in, within, almost by means of, upen like, profession, push according to.

CONJUNCTIONS.

Copulative, L, and, Luk also, wy too.

Disjunctive, 4wd, 34 either, or, 4wd---4 4wd, 34—4 134, either---or.

Conditional, $[\partial \mathcal{L} \quad \sigma_{I\!\!P} \ , \quad b[\partial \mathcal{L} \quad if, \quad b\mathcal{L} \ (after \ verbs) \ if, although.$

Concessive, [44 L., [4444], [4444] L. although, no dhap's not only.

Adversative, բայց , այլ , Հապա , սակայն , but, yet, այլև but also, այսու աժենայնիւ nevertheless.

Diminutive, 4004, at least.

Causal, fixer on, purify, four qh, because, on that, because, nonfybook whereas.

Rational, meptiti therefore.

Final, op that, opulsu gh in order that.

INTERJECTIONS.

Of calling, $n' \ell$, ω' , ω' , $\zeta \omega'$ O! &o' (addressing a male), $\ell \omega'$ (addressing a female) ho! halloo!

Of encouraging, with come on ! go to !
Of praise, dw', b', w' how fine !

Of pity, $\mu_{\omega}'_{\nu}$, $\mu_{\omega}'_{\nu}$ (frequently repeated thrice), ω'_{ν} , ω_{ν} , ω_{ν} alas! wo! $d\omega'_{\nu}$, what a pity! $d\omega'_{\nu}$ or $d\omega'_{\nu}$ $d\omega'_{\nu}$ ah!

Of grief, w/w, /w/s, how sorry I am!

Of desire, bout's, bouth', bouth Ot, pure of the sould that!

PART. III.

SYNTAX.

The following peculiarities of construction in Modern Armenian deserve notice.

1. Adjectives uniformly precede the Substantives which they qualify; as walk part every thing. The only exception to this rule is presented by a very few phrases borrowed from the Ancient Armenian; as

் வுடிம் பிகமும் the Holy Spirit.

- 2. Numerals implying plurality are usually construed with Nouns in the singular; as ¿npu dupų four men, fip Lp saph three persons. When the Plural form is employed, it is more emphatic, and sometimes implies that the persons or things spoken of are viewed separately and individually. Thus fip Lp opp means the space of three days; fip Lp op Lpp may be used to signify the three several days, or the several periods of three days each.
- 3. In like manner when no numeral is employed, but where other words, as a pronoun or a verb, imply plurality, the noun is usually put in the singular; as query wolfthy the part of the kings and the property of the kings and the part of the kings are part of the kings and the part of the kings and the part of the kings are part of the kings and the part of the kings are part of the kings and the part of the kings are part of the kings and the part of the kings are p
- 4. A verb having a plural nominative is often put in the Singular; as ω ερθημι μρηπηπιή my eyes keep shut-

ting, phothi zonkoutope dunty the saliva ran from his mouth. The same is frequently the case when several nouns in the singular form the subject of the verb; as approximately upport my head, stomach and breast ache.

- 5. The Past Participle of Active verbs, terminating in wh, is construed with a Genitive of the noun or pronoun designating the agent, and with another noun designating the object of a past action referred to; as full shows which I built or have built, wholy huppy huppy the books which they read or have read.
- 6. The same Participle of Passive or Neuter verbs is construed in a similar way, the noun then designating time or place; as sate by the day when I was there, buding of the place where the watch was found.
- 8. There is a class of active verbs compounded of a noun and a verb, which, though written separately, constitute only a kind of compound verb, and require an Accusative; as young here you learned your lesson by heart?
- 9. For the cases of Nouns and Pronouns required by Prepositions, see p. 49. The reason why they so frequently govern the Genitive appears to be that they are (as in Hebrew) radically Substantives. Thus As in may be regarded as a noun, the midst, and therefore as naturally requiring a Genitive; as while the

widst of the house, in the house. In like manner warler that which is before, walle that which is under, pade the side, hence what is at the side, near, &c.—This view accounts also for the fact that they sometimes appear in a plural form, as deglepe, maller, padepe, signifying somewhere in, somewhere under, &c. Thus algulate maller tayle look around under the table.

10. A simple Accusative is often used (by ellipsis of the Anc. Arm. 'h) where we employ in, at, to, or into; as ho - ωρρα πρ Εργβυρυ Ε my Father who is in heaven, Φορρα μηθασφίν they reside at Constantinople, ωποίν Είγαι he came into a house, μρισμ μερβωσ I am going to the village.

11. An Ablative without a preposition sometimes signifies after; as holy only after three days, i. q. holy only bound.

PART IV.

MISCELLANEOUS REMARKS AND IDIOMATIC PHRASES.

1. Respecting the order of words in a sentence some remarks have already been made. See pp. 49, 51 & 52. It may be remarked in general that the Mod. Arm. in this respect agrees nearly with the Turkish, and varies widely from the European languages and from the Ancient Armenian. Usually, in complex sentences, the circumstances of place and time are first introduced; then comes the subject, preceded by its adjective if it have one; then the object of action; then frequently the circumstances of manner or instrument (although these admit of considerable latitude in their collocation) and last of all the verb; thus \[\begin{align*} \textstyle \

- 2. The Copulative and is often omitted; as [] paple. St.p. phop Loose them and bring them to me. Matt. 21:2.
- 3. Adjectives are formed from Prepositions by the addition of h; as $d_{\mu\nu}u_{\mu}u_{\rho}u_{\nu}$, $d_{\mu\nu}u_{\mu}h$ which is upon, $d_{\mu}u_{\nu}h$ within, $d_{\mu}u_{\nu}h$ that which is within, internal.
- 4. Proper names when transferred from Greek to Armenian change 6 into μ; as 'Αβραάμ, ['μμωζωσ'; γ into q , as Γαλιλαία, Υωημικως ; δ into q , as Ἰούδας, βαι. qu; θ into β, as Pobb, -nm β; i initial when followed by a vowel into J, as Ingous, Shuncu; x into 4, as Igadx.]- μωζωμ; λ frequently into η, as Σολομών, [] ng nulit; π into y and τ into in, as Πέτρος, (μωρρου; φ into th, as Φίλιππος, ψημωμου; and x into p, as Χριστός, Υρρωσου. It is worthy of remark that these letters without exception occupy corresponding places in the respective alphabets. Besides, μ is sometimes, especially in the East, pronounced as b_{q} as g hard, q as d. This pronunciation is now esteemed vulgar. Still its existence, together with the usage pointed out above, seems to indicate that a considerable change has taken place in the pronunciation of the Armenian letters,
- 5. The spoken Armenian has, in common with the Turkish, the singular usage of repeating nouns and adjectives (and occasionally other parts of speech) substituting in the repetition a \mathcal{L} for the first letter of the word if it begin with a consonant, and prefixing a

I if it begin with a vowel, for the purpose of generalizing the idea contained in the word so repeated; thus y hep ditional by squary, I sought for books or any thing of the kind, but found none; warm of Swin of Mang, papapa wypar bywe, Not a shop or any thing like one remains, every thing has been burnt; falud wally San Jap za tho, Has the house which you have taken no well, cistern, fountain, &c ? - wg php' any dap pluy, Bring bread, no matter if it be somewhat dry or crumbled. Sometimes an mappears between the two forms; as Sala al dala zigzag, serpentine, unem al dala crafty, wily. When a word commences with J the same result is sometimes produced by changing a vowel; as II'wq Incy , Hing, Not a hair nor any thing like one was left, | wbp dochp (valg. dailing doctorp) public, Little trifling matters.

- 6. Sometimes ρ takes the place of $\underline{\ell}$ in colloquial language; $\underline{\mathcal{L}}_{hd}$ $\underline{\ell}_{l}\rho_{b\omega\rho}$ $\underline{\mu}_{l}\rho_{l}\rho_{l}$, I cannot bring. Somewhat resembling this are such expressions also as $\underline{\ell}_{l}\rho_{g\omega_{l}}$ $\underline{\mu}_{l}\rho_{l}\rho_{l}$, $\underline{\ell}_{l}\rho_{g\omega_{l}$
- 7. Though the Armenian language, etymologically considered, appears to stand by itself, still its vocabulary exhibits some resemblances to other languages, both Asiatic and European, which are deserving of notice. The following may serve as specimens.

HEBREW AND COGNATE DIALECTS.

On; Heb kodkod, crown, summit.

_wzh., a reckoning, Heb. khashav, to reckon.

Ond, Heb. tsum, fasting.

Όγωρ, Heb. tseror, a bundle.

1) wpu, Heb. mekes, tribute.

ר ביייל, Heb. shushan, a lily.

(led, Heb. oz, strength.

1]/62, a column, Heb. tsiun, a monument.

Surfue dry, land, Heb. tsamak, to be dry.

டி. மத்து, Heb. kohen, Chald. (emph. st.) kahana, a priest.

Rupng, Chald. karoz, a herald.

டிக்கர், Heb. Plur. kemarim, Syr. koomar, an idolatrous priest.

('.qum, Pers. azad, free. Qt[d, Arab. zeit, olive oil. '1,2mt, Pers. nishan, a sign. Spunned', sad, Pers. derd, sadness. ().lum, Arab. akhd, a covenant.

GREEK AND LATIN.

['hthle', ἀγκῶν, a corner.
['umη, ἀστηρ, a star.
['nmη, ἀστηρ, a star.
['nη, ξεῦγος, a yoke, a pair.
['ημ, lux, light.
['ht, γυνη, a woman, a wife.
['mμρ, μήτηρ, mater, mother.
['ημη, ναῦς, navis, a ship.
['μω, ναῦς, navis, a ship.
['μω, πινάχιον, a plate.
['μω, πινάχιον, a plate.
['μω, δορνη, a harlot.
['μμπ semen, seed.
['μππ, δίδωμι, do, to give.
['μμε, δοπη, an instant.

ENGLISH (AND COGNATE MODERN DIALECTS.)

Thu, meat.
Thu, door.
Thu, shred.
Thum, shot.
Thum, bad.
Thum, bad.
Thum, bad.
Thum, bad.
Thum, bad.
Thum, bad.

The introduction of such words as *blubqbgh* ἐχχλησία, *lubin* κανών, ζ*bldubnu* ἔθνος, ζ*bpbmhlnu* αἰρετικὸς, &c. after the introduction of christianity, is easy to be accounted for, and implies nothing whatever in regard to the original structure and relations of the language.

SALUTATIONS.

On meeting in the morning, [Supply], Good morning! the answer to which is [Summe & of pupply], The blessing of God!

In the middle of the day \underset \

On meeting in the evening [Luph hphlant Good evening! Reply as above.

At parting, the person who leaves says [] "hw'p pw_pmd or libyf'.p pwpmd, the reply to which is \rangle plaw'p pwpmd, both answering to our Good bye, or Farewell.

On separating in the evening help purph, or huph the hold night. Answer had you purph, which extends the idea of the salutation to the morning light.

Returning after an absence one is greeted with [Supp (or pupper) bly pp (or bly pp), Welcome! to which he replies [Supper] whowh, which may be rendered, I am happy to see you. If the newcomer has entered the room in the absence of the person whom he comes to visit, the latter on coming in makes use of the same salutation only substituting the Perfect tense for the Aorist, thus [Supp bly pp bu, or pupp bu bly pp.

Give my compliments to is expressed by zum

µwple pp! The sperson who is to convey
them assumes the responsibility by saying saying saying hore

hore whom the greetings are sent, by saying,

. . . & fall zww µwple lput (or neble,) to which the other
replies (Inp swhwe bd', Thank you, or luplan ptpmpe

nge lbuy (or thuy), as we say, I am much obliged both to
you and to him.

At the beginning of the new year (Inp such the part of the new year. Also Lunnews zum muph thepre swugnedt, l'At muph puphul swulle, or (more learnedly) l'At muph puphul hungunedtude, which phrases are also used in saluting a person on his anniversary festival, i.e. the day of the Saint whose name he bears.

At Christmas (January 6) in like manner, Composition of the same places, Profound obside the Justice of the Manifestation (i.e. Epiphany) and Christmas are both celebrated on the same day.

At Easter and for forty days after P. phumnu Juphune 'h deubling Christ is risen from the dead. Answer, () phuhul

է յարուներեն Գրիստոսի, Blessed be the resurrection of Christ.

Beside the above, which are for set times there is a great variety of occasional salutations, such as 12.87 Light to your eyes! addressed to one whose son or daughter has just been married, to parents on the birth of a child, or to those who have just welcomed a near relative or dear friend from abroad, or even received a letter from such a friend. The person to whom this salutation is addressed replies | neural 44. May you enjoy the light! To one who enters a new dwelling the salutation is [wpnd bumhu; to one who puts on a new garment, [Sup of Shignellen; to one who is commencing an enterprise, Lumne முற்றாட்டுக்க inung: to one who is convalescing after an illness, [12] guent pluj; to one who has lost a friend Pluje or by or The phrase () plant 2 w'm pien is often used in the same sense with [hap saulung but, Thank you. So also is Lyphu, especially when addressed to a child or an inferior.

MISCELLANEOUS IDIOMATIC PHRASES.

()-ախու առած գիրքս ։ Իր բնակած տունը ։

Եղած ատենը։

ுள்ள கிய சிரும்:

Camb whyq app :

Ուզածս աս է ։

The book which I bought.

The house in which he lives.

The time when it was done.

The place where it was found.

Put it in the place from which you took it.

This is what I wished.

կրցածիդ չափ ըրէ՛։ Ձեռբէդ եկածին չափ ըրէ՛։ Ռրածր չգիտեր ։

Հոն Հասնելուդ պես Նամակ գրե՛։

Լարաներ երկու անդամ կեր նայն է։

Լարե՛ն քիչ մի ետ կրմնայ։

Ասչիկներս տար շինել
աուր։

Հարե՛յ։

Արդիսած է։

Հարե՛յ։

Արդիսան եր արևու անդամ կուդայ։

Հուրան արևու անդամ արութ։

∸իմա գնաց ։ ∸իւանդը ինտո՞ր է ։ Ինտոր էր նէ՝ անա՛նկ է ։ Երէկուան պէս աղէկ չէ ։

் ந்கிய நொடியு :

∸իմա առաջուընե՝ ∗տաՀա աղեկ է ։ Դիւնի պէս Ճերմայի ։ Չիւնի պէս Ճերմակ է ։ Եղբօրմես մեծ եմ ։

[]` Էկիկ մեկիկ գո'ւրս Տաևե:

Do as much as you can.

He does not know what he is about.

Write immediately on your arrival there.

My watch goes too fast.

Sometimes it loses a little. It has stopped. Wind it up then.

Take my boots and get them mended. He comes twice a week.

Once in two days.

He will be here presently.

He has just gone.

How is the sick man?

He is the same as he was.

He is not so well as he was yesterday.

He is now better than he was.

What Doctor attends him? It is white as as snow. I am older than my bro-

I am older than my brother.

Take them out one by one.

^{*} Turkish words. See Preface.

Հաւրիվ, ։ Հանրենաիայ «փանա ։ Հանրենաիայ «փանա ։ Հերքի ինքե Հաա ։

կրբերեի կոր , բայց չեղաւ ։

արուքը : Իս Հանայի րբ, անակ նորև -

Մյագ մնացոր աչ բս պիտի

Քիչ մնաց որ աչ թե մը պի_ տի ըներ զիս ։

Սիրտու մի՛ (or մը) Նեղացու. Ներ ։

լ,տիկայ ձևռք աուաւ ։ Խծի ձևռք չաար ։

Ձեռը րրաւ ինծի ։

[չք րրաւ անոր : .

իրել են գլուխը եկաւ ։

վոսանը ծանին եկաւ նէ ։ Վունը դեղի գալուն պես ։

(,նրիշ երաշահաշնգրար աբև Հայունը ճանևը ոչ

արիկայ : (or s) հրբև

ընթումահունգիւը քերք ա

||իրտս ետ կուգայ ։ ||իրտս կառնե ։ Two at a time.

Three at a time.

A hundred paras apiece:

It is a long time since I have seen you.

I would have brought it, but did not succeed.

But for my help he would have been drowned.

I came within a hair's breadth of having my eye put out.

He came very near causing me the loss of an eye.

Do not trouble me.

That was sufficient.
I cannot afford it.
He beckoned to me
He winked at him.
He came to his senses.

When he got into trouble.

He has a noble disposi-

He regards that as of no account.

He makes court to him.

I am sick at my stomach.
I cannot eat it (on account of the sweetness or oiliness of the food).

Սիրտս կրմարի ։ (, ատ առնելիք ունիմ : (_ ուտով կառնուի : Երեսր կախ է: Երեսէն *9էSpp [Թոյն] կր 4w/25: () է որ ինքցինքը սիրցունես ՆԷ ձեռքի վրայ կրբունեն ्राप्त : Mrh բև սև ասարի ևևաև ։ Դլաու վրայ կրբուներ անի. 4441 : **Ֆանիքը կախեր է** ։ \ Loh ժանիք կրնե : M's wentile about u's mach լ՝ մէն ունեցածը մագի վրայ **Հ**ասցեն գրե՛ ։ []`իտքս եկաւ ։ ||`իտքը ձգե' անիկալ : பெயல்ப்போய மி'மாறா அய\$!: Մ վենուն վեյ վեկ Swa տաս: Pondu Jume : Vilunco qui : Գյուխ պիտի չ Հանեն անի_ 4441 :

Դրաես Թե ոտքին տակր Surlife him:

(Հունչը կտրեցաւ ։

• Ըրանս աչ բես կրվացե ։

Գյուխն ի վար գնաց ։

I am faint. I have much due me. He is easily touched. He has a sullen look. He is cross—he frowns.

If you try to please them they will do well by you.

Oh that it might be so! I paid him much honor.

He is out of humor. He looks awry at me. He knows neither how to spend nor how to keep. His all is at stake.

Address the letter. It occurred to me. Remind him of it. Remember what I say. Give one to each of them. He entered my service. To happen to any one. They will not accomplish

He was out of breath. I am very drowsy. It went down head foremost.

He walks as softly as if he were treading upon eggs.

1) ախուն սիրտը փրԹաւ ։

| եղիս կրպատուերկոր: |Նյծալ մի ինկայ որ չորս դիս կոտրրտեցաւ: ||Նե՛ն ալ անցաւ: ||Նե՛կ զարնելուն մեռցուց: |Նե՛ր դլիսուն ըրաւ (մեյ կուն չՏարցուցած):

|՝,յս մաօբ առնուած ։

խոստի վեծ գարան: Մեծուի (or իշրծ փատև) հենուր այն դեսասում:

Խոսբին վրայ կրկենայ ։ Իսիկայ բանի մը չի գար ։ Իչբե՛ անցուր ։ Իսանկ գիրք ձեռքս անցած

() ուսելու կուգա) , բայց պա Տեյու չիգար :

snc មេត្ត :

լիարքերչները Ճերմակի կը գարնեն ։

լ,,, որ դանգր կանդինի ինչա թե

*(_ախա ըրաւ ։ Երկու *խանժ րրե/ *սիձիմը ։

Տուրն բնիս։ "խանց է :

խօսքկապը տուին ։

He was overcome with fear.

It alarms me excessively. I fell down and hurt myself all over.

Change your clothes.

He outran the horse.

He killed him at one blow. He did it of his own ac-

cord (without consulting any one.)

Understood in this sense. We commenced conversation.

To interrupt conversation. How long will it take?

He broke out crying.
He stands to his word.
This is good for nothing.
Cast your eye over it.
Such a book I had never seen.

It is good to eat, but will not do to keep.

His eye-lashes incline to white.

Its skin is reddish.

He did it in jest.

Double the string.

The house is two stories

high.

They have given a token.

Դիրբին վրան րան մը ան. ցո՛ւր ։

լ,րիին Հար, արիին Հար, ի₆րչ ակակ ների

וובף ל שמי חבף ל שום:

Ֆարն գաւրն քրնաւ :

Մ`իտբը գոց տղայ է ։ Մ`իտբը գոց տղայ մըն է ։ ՔիԹ չփչրեր ։ ՎիԹ չփչրեր ։

Քիիժը կախեր է ։ Մկանջ չկախեր ։ Հիւանդ է եղեր ։

թմբև սի ուսարրուի ։ ()»աճաշսին Հհաղար ներև բ

Պգտիկ լեռները ան է ստեղ ծեր ։] եզուն քիչ մի կար≾րցաւ ։

. Մ. արը տեղը գրաւ :

քե ։ Սարը կարկտուքը պակապ

()-ով կարեցաւ : Մուր կարեցայ մնացի : || րայէս լեռ մր ելաւ :

Մ. ընելիք չունիմ՝ ; Մ. ընելիք չունիմ՝ ; Put a cover on the book.

Why move it a bout from place to place?

What comparison is there between this and that?

Nothing has transpired respecting it.

He is a bright boy.

He is a dull boy.

He was offended.

He will not condescend to such a trifle.

He is drooping.

He does not give ear.

He is sick (i. e. it is reported or it is understood that he is sick.)

It is understood that the king has given orders for his execution.

He boasts as if he could create a world.

His talk has moderated a little.

He has hit the nail on the head.

He is always tinkering.

It was flooded, overflowed. I stood still in amazement. I was relieved of a mountain's weight.

{ I have no resource left.

*(Ժանի Նևտեց (ՄՆանկա ցաւ) ։

ցաւ)։ |Ներանս վրայ չեր[ժար ։ | | եղուս վրայ չեր[ժար ։ | | Հեռբր երկան է ։

ויפגי הגופת, שמוש ליה לוחות ל:

Ձեռքս չՀասաւ ։ Մանկմարդուն[սե^թը տուիր։

երևրը ։ Ըս ծու իրբնեժ ժեսւիսե ին

||տակի խեն|Ժ , ապրանբի |խեն|Ժ ։

() Հենցածը չունեցածը ծա. ինց ։

Տակր փախցուց ։

Մասնկ անձրևով ի°նչպես երքժայ կուգե ։

.թր : ըսել կուղե ատ (սօս.

Գրուխս իմս չե ։

Մ, բնեո հեսրբևիսև ։

Տակաշիր բեսուր չմասրան ։ Ոչանբևո փուշ փուշ բմաշ

Ո,ասբևո ին խաշ, վիրչը Հսո Ծրուճո փև խաշ, վիրչը Հսո երևարի He has become | bankrupt.

I cannot bear to speak (on so painful a subject.) He is thievish.

What can I do? I have not the means.

I did not succeed.

Would you notice such a man?

I'll bring you to your senses.

Crazy after money, or property.

He has been obliged to sell every thing.

He has wasted his capital. How can one go in such a rain?

What is the meaning of that word?

I am crazy with a headache.

My back is almost broken (with taching from a cold.)

My hair stood on end.

He does not begin to talk. (Spoken of an infant.)

My fingers are numb.

It broke my hand off to bring it—I brought it with great difficulty.

Amen has butt bu we with

ույ ուրում ինիախբ:

II) արդ կայ՝ մարդ ալ կայ :

<u>Հոգին Հանեց</u> :

Գլունս կրտաներկոր , ես այ տուի ։

Տակը վրան մեկ է ։

Sult or down powe days:

Տուներնիդ կրուեցաբ։

ւլ են : «Մեն օնիս երև Հաորսմե

<u>- իները Տերիք խառնես։</u>

(,ա նոբնուս ոինաս բնաշ ։

Մ. ե՛րբ է իրջի ։

ון שיש בניין ניי :

முவழய் யமிச் . . .

Մ,տ ի°սչ կըսես՝ Տիմ<mark>ա խել</mark>քս կըԹըոցունեմ՝ ։

Ձայնդ կարե՛:

Մ,Նիկայ ձեռբը բաց մարդ մ ՝ է ։

Միրտր մեծ մարդ է։

գարնե :

ինծի[©] ալ գլևե, պիտի Հա. Նես ։ I have equal claims with you.

He beckons to me not to speak, but who cares?

There are more sorts of men than one.

He wearied him out.

He teazed me so much that I gave it to him.

The outside and the inside are the same. (Spoken of cloth.)

He has put us all in confusion.

Have you moved to your house?

Who rendered you aid when you were in want? Don't dwell on former troubles.

I was overcome on hearing it.

I am to be pitied.

Am I not to be pitied?

Pardon the expression . . .

What do you say? I shall lose my senses.

Be quiet.

He is a liberal man.

He is proud man.

He will be very sorry for it hereafter.

Will you lead me also astray? Քեղի Համար տունե մը եւ գայ ։

Suchu mban dilaura:

Գեա՛ սևերես քնացիր ։ Աչքի եկաւ ։

Լեռը մարդ կարևը է ։ Դար կարեցաւ ։ Դար կարեցաւ ։ Կուխը կլխոսի նե` ան ալ անութը և արև և ա

1] երեատունը մարդ չկայ։

Դուխը կերաւ ։

Տաշ ու ցեցը պակաս չէ ։ Միրտդ լա՛յն բռնէ ։ Իանես գործէս եղայ ։

I)`իսս ի[∞]նչ կըծաժես։ Խելբը գլուխը ժարդ ժըն է ։ Խելբը ժիտբը խաղալ է ։

ויף ובל שלער לחל מעלף:

lubiled found mast or the :

իրելքս չկտրեր ։ Տնդեր մնացեր է։ For your sake (or by your means) I have lost a house.

He has lost me all my property.

Go, and shame on you!
He has been affected by an
evil eye—is bewitched.
The hill is full of people.
He stood stock still.
He became like a stone.
He was as still as a stone.

I have done with the goodfor-nothing fellow. Let him do what he likes.

He is weak in the upper story.

He was the cause of his death.

Always ailing. Be patient.

I was hindered in my work.

Why do you slander me? He is a prudent man.

His whole heart and soul is upon play.

Learn wisdom, or come to your senses.

Do not suffer yourself to be overcome with grief. I can not understand.

He has become a dotard.

Slowshu wit luby pu affuto Down :

· P. եղի կանչելեն մեկ եղայ:

11 wge Swy 4:

- աստ ու բարակ մեկ գին է:

<u>-</u>ոգիդ կելլա^ը, կոր ։

I hynchite wwe : | եպուն ոսկոր չունի :] եզուն երկան է : I ligne [dwiftig : P. Alda desglo 4: P.fldp hobgnigh : N'b. bywe bywe : լեր տուի անոր ։

Սի՛րտա ծակեց Նե՝ ինտո՞ր Stuoutis : * בָּלָן שְשׁנַף * כְבָּוֹ לִיף בּוֹשׁנִיף:

[] வரிக் சுவிறுள் :

Դալը եր Թալը մեկ եղաւ :

(`հաշ չնհաշ դիա**ե**ս տասիր

խնչու կորո կրշանես:

When I saw it I was overcome (with grief, fear, or astonishment).

I have called you a great many times.

Take care, your are overheard.

It is of no use to be too nice. People will not notice the difference.

Were you dying, that you were in such a hurry?

To talk at random.

He talks without restraint.

He talks much.

To talk fluently.

You have grown proud.

I humbled his pride.

Forget the past.

I gave it to him. (Spoken of rebukes or threats.)

He affronted me so, how could I help speaking?

We must not stop too long for unessential things.

He has begun to recover, after having been at the point of death.

He came and went imme-

diately.

By various means he persuaded me.

Why do you become the occasion of strife?

Երեսի կեղտ ես եղեր ։

<u> Իարձրեն մի՛ Թռիր</u> :

Երեսը ԹԹուեցուց։ Եկո՛ւր երես ընենք ։

Ինրան նկնր է ։ Չեռքը բնրանը չՀասած կը կարդնն ։

խելըս կերժար որ գեշու. Շիւն չըսորվի .

*<u>- իչ մի</u>՝ Տարցուներ ։

լ',նոր խելքը կերթայ կու գայ ։

Դլխու ցաւ ես եղեր ։

[կանջը ծակ մարդ է :

լ',սանկ աչբը ծակ տեսած չեմ ։

Միրտը առնել :

Երեսի ջուր չունի :

Երեսի ջուրը կորմեցուցեր է։

Երես տալ , երես *Տանել* ։

You have dishonored your family.

Do not venture too far, & do not boastingly promise more than you can perform

He is out of humor.

Come, let us look into the matter with the parties concerned.

He is of proper age.

They marry (their children) before they are fit to provide for themselves.

I tried with all my might to prevent him from learning wickedness.

I cannot tell (how badly matters are going).

He is unstable.

You distract me with your teazing.

He is a man of quick apprehension.

I never saw such an insatiable person.

To appease, to tranquilize.

He has no shame.

He has lost all shame.

To encourage another to be free with you.

Երես ելեր **է** ։

Երեսը Ճերմակ ։ (Նամի մը տեղ չդներ ասիկայ ։ (Նին է ։ (Նին է ։ He has become too bold and familiar.
(Ironically) In disgrace.
He does not value this.
What o'clock is it?
It is eight.
He came at eight o'clock.

ABBREVIATIONS.

1.2	or	च्चर्र	for	Countens	God
UJ	or	ម្ប	,,	County	of God
Lit	or	1114	,,	Lumnedny	with God's help
()u		_	,,	Shuncu	Jesus
Sul	or	€F	53	Shuncuh	of Jesus
Qui		171	55	Pophumnu	Christ
Ptoh	or	47		Pehounoh	of Christ
Sr	,		,,	Stp	Lord
ய்பி			,,	மர்பார் or மரி	t all
PF	or	F	,,	Aby to	
PĒ	or	F	,,	[θωτ termin	nations
[a _E	or	TĒ.	,,	[செய்பிற்)	
45	or	4	"	<i>டியப்</i>	or
ករំម្		·	7.2	மியுத்ப	as
น _ไ ปี	or	tij	,,	щĻи	like
·ūμ		•	,,	ոսբ և ե	holy
Įį,	or	40	,,	<i>վրայ</i>	upon
រុទ្ធ		Ę.	,,	ஓயம்	than
¥~ ÿ		4	,,	այսինքն	namely
			,,	գոր օրինակ	for example
T'			,,	րնդ.	with, by, &c.
E				րսա Մահ	according to
色版				ևայլն	and so forth
W.					

APPENDIX.

DECLENSION OF ANCIENT ARMENIAN NOUNS.

Besides the irregularities mentioned on pp. 13—17, forms of nouns not unfrequently appear in the modern language derived from the ancient declensions. As no precise limit can be assigned to the introduction of such forms, it has been thought worth while to append here a synoptical table of the declensions of ancient nouns, premising a few brief and general rules for the formation of the cases

The declensions are generally reckoned ten. Different grammarians however group them differently, and the tenth is little else than a collection of heteroclites.

In the table the prefixed and suffixed formative letters, except in the tenth declension, are distinguished from the root by being printed in italics.

RULES FOR THE FORMATION OF THE CASES.

1. IN THE SINGULAR.

The Genitive has various endings which must be learned from the Lexicon. The most common are h and y.—But polysyllabic nouns in h make the Genitive in L_{IJ}

Nouns in her make the Genitive in how

' receded by a consonant in fit or wit

Proper nouns for the most part make the Gen. in w/.

The Dative has two forms, one always the same with the Gen the other the same with the Nomwith 'p prefixed in case the noun begins with a conso-

nant, and J or (rarely) 'h J in case it begins with a vowel.

The Accusative is the Nom. with q prefixed.

The Ablative always prefixes '/ or J like the second form of the Dative. Its termination is generally & added to the form of the Nom.

But if the Gen. end in y or y, the termination of the Abl. is the same.

Nouns which have the Gen. ending in ne, who, hp, no or other irregular terminations add & to the Genitive to form the Ablative.

Genitives in but make the Ablative in but; Those in bu, wit.

The Narrative * is the same as the Ablative, substituting a prefixed q for h.

The Instrumental depends upon the form of the Gen-Genitives in h make the Instr. in h or h

The Circumlative * is the same as the Instrumental with q prefixed.

The Commorative * has generally two forms, viz. those of the Nom. and Gen. with 'h or , prefixed.

The Vocative is the same as the Nom. with or without the Interj. of d.

^{*} The force of the Narrative case may generally be expressed in English by the preposition *concerning*, that of the Circumlative by *around*, and that of the Commorative (or Locative) by *in*.

II. IN THE PLURAL.

The Nominative Plural always ends in p and is formed generally by adding this letter to the Nom. Sing.

But nouns which have the Gen. Sing. in ft, to, ne

or wy add p to that case to form the Nom. Plur.

And nouns ending in $w_{l',p}$ make the Plur in $w_{l',p}$. The Genitive Plural always ends in g.

If the Instr. Sing. have he the Gen. Plur. has ha

						* * * *
,,	,,	,,	WL	,,	,,	யர
,,	,,	,,	nd_	,,	,,	ng
, ,	,,	**	nL	,,	,,	nLg
,,	,,	,,	யசீடி	,,	,,	անց
11	,,	,,	երբ	,,	,,	ելց
,,	,,	,,	արը	,,	,,	արց or

The Dative as in the Sing. has two forms; one like the Gen. and the other like the Acc. with 'h or J prefixed instead of q.

The Accusative is formed from the Nom. by prefixing

q and changing the final p into u.

The Ablative is formed from the Gen by prefixing

The Narrative do. substituting q for that prefix.

The Instrumental is formed from the Instr. Sing. by adding p. But we becomes op (in ancient mss. wep).

The Circumlative from the Instr. by prefixing q.

The Commorative from the Acc. by prefixing 'h or J instead of q.

The Vocative (as in the Sing.) is like the Nom.

DECLENSIONS OF ANCIENT ARMENIAN NOUNS.

Dec. 1. Dec. 2. Dec. 3. Dec. 4.
Singular.

9. bu Lytintigh (\wu'l Pugup Nom. 1546769-m 1.wywp 9. bunn (Swi) Gen. Pagup 9. burns 1:4696g-1 (\w/ $\mathbf{Dat} \cdot$ A Pague 1 (wit 1. 1.tim 1.469696 4 9.60 4 Car "Pwywp <u>- Եկեղեցի</u> Acc. Abl. 1 Cunwet 3646769-"3 1 (wb -1 Tations 4 (\ w) 4 Punupt 4 Tations 4646769-45 Nar. · Panypm-9. trum 15469696-m-(\w\)-Instr. 4 1 60000 4 1469696-Circ. 4 1 - 40%-4 Panyupm-Com { 't | \with 364676g=+0 't Paguet 1 9 150 1. 4byteg Pagup Voc. " | | \" " Pagare " Jahan " bybybg

Plural.

Եկեղեցի+ Nom. (Sully P.wywp+ 9 trun+ Lang 9. liung 646,691mg Gen. Ruguemy Papabad 9 limmy (w/2) 9 *Ъկեղեց***է**---Dat. { 1 Caute 1. P.wint. 1. 1. bunn չ Եկեղեցիա Acc. 4 (\ 100 " 4 Paguepa 49.600 - Եկեղեցիս Abl. 1 (with P. Wywpmy 1 9 Stuny 16469691-4 Nar. 4 Carly « Р.шпшрин 4 64tinlighmy 4 Tolowy Instr. (wil |-+ 64696960+ Ридиро+ 9. toundy Circ. 4 (341) -+ y Punupo+ 4 9 Lundy 4 64676960+ Com. 1 (\w/) " չեկեղեցի» 1. P. wquip. 1 9 lime Voc. " [] " " Puguep+ " 9 Jun# " bylinglight

Dec. 5 a. Dec. 5 b. Dec. 6 a. Dec. 6 b.

Singular.

Nom. Jand	փ <i>ոբը</i>	<i>∴</i> ந்கிம்	"เปลาเปลาเก
Gen. Jaudin-	மும்கு	-pelini	יויף לער לשך שיר
Dat. { Jaude-	փոքր փոքր	∸[ករី `}- កូរីជិ	`Լ՝ Լ,եղու[ժիւն
Acc. Laws	ு முர்து	r ∸þífi	ינו, ליחור לאנינו
Abl. 't Jams't	, f d) wb F	भ दिन्यानी	16,14000 1917
Nar. Lowd		- 2/10mm	41,6700 18-21
Instr. Jada-	() <i>n.</i> ₽≈=	2 polimin	יויף לער ליך ביוה
Circ. 4.d. wdi-	- _⊕ <i>ոք</i> -	المراسالة	€1'pdurlg+mit
Com. 't Judin	,ի փաեն ,ի փաես-	' ្ <u>៦ ក្</u> រាជាធាតិ ' ្ខំ <u>៦ ក្រវាធិ</u>	՚Էՙ (,եղունեա» ՚Էՙ (,եղունեւն
	ո՛ <u>լ</u> փոքե	-'2_ <u> </u>	"בן ויף לעור לוף רוף

Plural.

Nom-	∂ வச்+	փ <i>ոբ</i>	2/10-7-	`լ,եղութիւն+
Gen.] வசி-ந	փ <i>ոբ</i> ուհո	4 polining	יו, לישות לל היאים
Dat.,	Jaman-y Jaman	փոբուհո Դ փոբուհո	\$\fulletung '\2\fulletun_n	, ի, Որ մաս նագիրութ Հուրանան անանագրություններ
Acc.	_ி ுய்க	"()"b"-"-"	2/100-20	ינו, ליחור לאונים
Abl.	t J.wd=-9	, ի փոքո-դո	والسال المالك الم	יליו, בתחופל ביישים
Nar.	4.J.wda-9	- փոքո-հո	المناسكة	ינו, בתחונו לבוואים
Instr.	Jaman-+	ф <i>п</i> р\ - +	£ 10 10 +	(1,67006)
Circ.	4_(]\udin-+	-(bub-1+	4 = fresimsp+	ינו, ליור לשר ושלבי
Com.	் _† செயர்க	չի փոքո-րո	12/10/10-70	ילין, ליחר לין-ים
Voc. *	LJ.wd.	-12 (Dren-7+	12/10/10-704	"בן ויף לעור לי ליהו

Dec. 7. Dec. 8.

Dec. 9.

Singular.

Nom. qual Bulle Lywd Gen. 9-walt. Nultr 1 gudan Գառեն Դ Գառն 1144-1 guding Dat. Maule 91 7.45 4 Prunt 2 1.7wf. Acc. 4 11411 Abl. 1 9-wantle 31144-14 1 7. wilm Nar. 49 wamil 4 1144-14 4 1 nuling Inst. Quamip 1144-44 1 gulina Circ. 4 Junusp 4 11-4-F 4 17. msm-Com. 't hunth 11144-1 7.44 11140 Voc. " Swall " 1 Nulp " 1 Just

Plural.

Nom. quality 114/2++ Gen quanty Multing or nulting Punming. Hulten or nultema Dat. 1 9-walten 3(14/2-49-11/2 4 1144-Acc. Abl. ் டி டியாயிர Multing or soulthound Nar. 49-wamhy 4 (lultry or 4 nultrung Instr. quanify Dult-pt or nult-pot Circ. 44 wamse, און שון סר שחשון בייל Com. 1 9 walt. 3(14/2+m Voc. " 1 9 walth - " 1 (14/2++

Dec. 10 a. Dec. 10 b. Dec. 10 c. Dec. 10 d.

Singular.

Nom. Lyr	ارس کے	կին	9-1-1_
Gen. Lab	ناه ک	ling	4.678
Dat. { \\ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \	200	ljung	9.472
יונין	ஆய்ரு	l/h	'the han
Acc List	יונשרבי	-L1/1	~ 4- peg
Tol. , l', n'bk	1. 40pt	'Ellungt	16 A. F. 18 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16
Nar. Link	م کیمورد	- Llings	29.6726
Instr. Coude	Հարը	կանամբ	9- people
		կրաւ	
Circ. 4 1 மயிழ	ոլ Հարբ	ալ (<i>լակամը</i> ։	29-1-11/1L
		ալ կ <i>նա</i> և	
Com Sylate	12 200	't ling	129-6-72
Com. Silat	ارس کے بار	't 11/2	19-1-1
Voc'21'.J!	יין צייין	ո <u>,</u> չ_Ո ի ջ	W.L. John

Plural.

Nom. Lee	2,மழ	կանայք	9-1-12
Gen. & Cowbg	Հ արց	կանանց	Գիւղից
,			
Dat. {	Հարց Հարանց	\լա <i>նանց</i>	Գիւղից
(" - Zwin "	ա⊷ (<i>լաևայս</i>	16 A. pr Ju
Acc. alle	4 2,000	<i>ա</i> _վլ <i>անայս</i> -	29-1-70
Abl. յլ՝րանց	յ ՝ Է Հարց	՚ ե կանանց	՚ ԷԳ <i>իւղից</i>
	՝ Է Հ արանց		
Nar. L'puby	<u> ஆக்யும்</u>	<u> Վիսնանց</u>	Վ Գ-իւղից
	~_ ஆய்முய்ப்பு		
Instr. Coude		կյանամբբ	<i>Գիշղիւբ</i>
Circ. a L'pudp	th Tamber	ալ կանամբ <u>ք</u>	4. A. profer
Com. Allen	, է Հարս	՚ է կ անայս	1. 9-pegu
Voc Line	-√-4_ ஆயழ்	«՛- <u>Լլանայք</u>	12 Phrze
	11.		

COMPARATIVE SPECIMEN

Of Ancient Armenian, and of the Eastern and Western dialects of Modern Armenian.

PSALM I.

Ancient.

- 1 Էրանեալ է այր
 որ ոչ գնաց՝ ի խորհուրդըս ավբարչտաց . ՛ի
 Հանապարհի վեղաւորաց.
 Նա ո՛չ եկաց , և յաԹոոս Ժանտից ո՛չ
 Նատաւ :
- 2 Մ.J. յօրէնս Տեա ռըն են կամը նորա , և յօրէնս նորա կորհեսցի նա'ի տուէ և'ի գիլերի ։
- 3 էր և եղկցի նա որպես
 ծառ, որ անկնալ է
 ՛ի գնացս ջուրց, որ
 գպաուղ իւր ՛ի ժա-
 մու տացե, և տերև
 նորա մի՛ Թափեսցի և
 գամենայն գոր ինչ ա-
 ասցե, , յաջողեսցի
 նմա:
- 4 Ո՛չ այսպես են ամբարիչար , և ո՛չ այնպես • այլ որպես գ փոչի , գոր Տասե Տոլմ՝ ՝ի վերայ երեսաց երկրի է
- 5 վ ասև այսորիկ ո՛չ
 դարիցեն ամբարիչութ՝ ի դատաստան , և ո՛չ մե ղաւորը ՝ ի խորհուրդս արդարոց :
- 6 Վասերի Հանաչէ Տէր գՀանապարհս արդարոց . Հանապարհը ամբարչատց կորէցեն ։

Modern Western.

- 1 Նրանի՝ ան մարդուն՝ որ ամբարիչանեբուն՝ իսորչուրդը չերԹար , ու մեղաւորնեբուն Ճամբուն մեջ չկենար , ու ծաղը ընողներուն նստած տեղը
 չնստիր .
- 2 Հապա անոր կամ.
 բը Էստուծոյ օրէնքին
 մեջն է . ու գիչեր ցորեկ
 անոր օրէնքին վրայ
 կրմոածէ :
- 3 կեւ պիտի ըլլայ աշ
 Նիկայ քուրերուն գնացը.
 Ները տնվուած ծառի
 մը պես , որ ժամանակին
 իր պտուղը կուտայ .
 ու անոր տերևը չպիտի
 չորնայ , և ինչ բան որ
 ընհ՝ պիտի յաքողուի :
- 4 Մյստնի չեն ամբաըիչտները . Հապա մղեղեն պես , որ կրցրուէ Հովը ։
- 5, Մար Համար ամե բարիչաները դատաս ուս ոչ վեղաւորները արդարներուն ժողովբին ժեչ:
- 6 վամե գի Տերը կը Ճանվույ արդարներուն Ճամրան . բայց ամիարիլոներուն Համրան պիտի կորսուի :

Modern Eastern.

- 1 Էրանելի է են մարդըն՝ որ ամբարիչաների.
 խորհրդին մեջ չի՛
 դնում՝ , և մեղաւորների
 Ծանապարհին վերայ չի՛
 կանգնում՝ , և չար
 ծաղրածողների անժուին
 վերայ չի՛ նստում՝ :
- 2 Val unpu hudgu Skiph opkuph dhoneiti k te yhphh te ahrhe unpu opkuphi dhomy k dinuonen :
- 3 Լչո. նա՛ է ինչպէս
 ջրերի գնացրումն արնակած ծառ՝ որ իրան
 պատուղն տալիս է իրան
 ժամանակումն և նորա
 տերևն չի՛ վերթակակում՝ և ամեն ինչ որ
 անում՝ է , յաջողվումե
 նորան :
- 4 լ՝ սպես չեն ավետ ընչաներն , այլ ինչպես դարմանի նղեղ՝ որ բամին ցրիւ է տալիս նու ըան :
- 5 Որա Համար արդահատաստանի մեջն՝ և ոչ ժեղաւորներն արդարների Ժողովըրդի մեջն։
- 6 Պատճառն որ Տէրն Հանաջուժե արդարների Հանապարչըն : (Հայց ամբարիչաների Հանապարհն կըկորչի :

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Erratum.

P. 27, l. 14 for annohime read annohimi.

Enstantinople, nor 211

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